

PRESIDENT'S REPORT
and
CATALOGUE *of* PUPILS

GIRARD COLLEGE

The CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, Trustee

FOR THE YEAR 1924

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF CITY TRUSTS

1925

EDWIN S. STUART, President
9 South Ninth Street

FRANCIS SHUNK BROWN, Vice-President
Morris Building

SAMUEL BELL, Jr.,
Central Trust Building

GEORGE J. ELLIOTT,
1631 Arch Street

THOMAS S. GATES,
Drexel Building

HOBART A. HARE,
1801 Spruce Street

WILLIAM H. KINGSLEY,
S. E. Cor. 6th and Walnut Sts.

SAMUEL D. LIT,
8th and Market Sts.

WILLIAM L. NEVIN,
S. W. Cor. 13th and Mar-
ket Sts.

WILLIAM POTTER,
Drexel Building

MURTHA P. QUINN,
Bailey Building

OWEN J. ROBERTS,
Morris Building

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD. "EX OFFICIO"

W. FREELAND KENDRICK, Mayor

CHARLES B. HALL, President City Council
City Hall

LOUIS HEILAND, Secretary

OFFICE—LAFAYETTE BUILDING, FIFTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS
PHILADELPHIA

STATED MEETINGS ON THE SECOND WEDNESDAY OF EACH MONTH
AT 3.30 P. M.

GIRARD COLLEGE COMMITTEES

1925

HOUSEHOLD

WILLIAM POTTER, Chairman

SAMUEL BELL, JR.

HOBART A. HARE

FRANCIS SHUNK BROWN

WILLIAM H. KINGSLEY

GEORGE J. ELLIOTT

MURTHA P. QUINN

INSTRUCTION

OWEN J. ROBERTS, Chairman

THOMAS S. GATTS

WILLIAM POTTER

SAMUEL D. LEE

THE MAYOR

WILLIAM L. NEVIN

PRES. CITY COUNCIL

ADMISSION, DISCIPLINE AND DISCHARGE

GEORGE J. ELLIOTT, Chairman

SAMUEL BELL, JR.

WILLIAM L. NEVIN

FRANCIS SHUNK BROWN

THE MAYOR

HOBART A. HARE

PRES. CITY COUNCIL

STATED MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES AT GIRARD COLLEGE

Friday preceding second Wednesday :

HOUSEHOLD—2 P. M.

INSTRUCTION—2.45 P. M.

ADMISSION, DISCIPLINE AND DISCHARGE—

3.15 P. M.

OFFICERS OF GIRARD COLLEGE

January 1, 1925

PRESIDENT

CHEESMAN A. HERRICK, Ph.D., LL.D.

VICE-PRESIDENT

JOSEPH M. JAMESON, Ph.B., Ph.D.

FACULTY AND TEACHERS

HIGH SCHOOL

D. MONFORT MELCHIOR, A.B., A.M.,

Supervisor of High School Instruction, Head of Dep't and Professor of Social Science

C. ADDISON WILLIS, M.E., A.M.,
Head of Department and Professor of
Mathematics

GEORGE C. FOUST, A.B., A.M.,
Head of Department and Professor of
English

R. FOSTER STEVENS, A.B., A.M.,
Head of Department of Science and
Professor of Physics

WILLIAM L. FICHTER, B.S., M.A.,
Head of Department and Professor of
Romance Languages

MISS KATHERINE K. HOBBS, A.M.,
Teacher of English

DAVID A. McILHATTEN, A.B.,
Teacher of Mathematics

MORRIS WOLF, B.A., M.A., Ph.D.,
Teacher of History

BRUCE A. CAREY,
Director of Vocal Music

MISS MARY F. ROBB,
Teacher of English

MISS ANNIE DEAN SWIFT,
Teacher of History and Vocal Music

MISS CHARLOTTE A. RAGOTZKY,
Teacher of Mathematics

MISS LOUISE G. SIGMUND,
Teacher of Geography

PERCY E. MILLER, B.S., A.M.,
Teacher of Science

SHOWELL C. DENNIS, B.S., M.S.,
Teacher of Science

RALPH H. WARE, A.B.,
Teacher of History

KENNETH T. WEPBER, B.S.,
Teacher of English

MALCOLM G. WRIGHT, A.B.,
Teacher of French

MISS KATHLEEN MORRIS, A.B.,
Teacher of French

CHESTER T. HALLENBECK, A.B.,
Teacher of English

JOHN M. PRESSON, B.S., M.A.,
Teacher of Biology

MISS ESTHER SWIGART, A.B.,
Teacher of History

HENRY V. ANDREWS, A.B.,
Teacher of Expression

J. S. F. RUTHRAUFF, A.B.,
Teacher of History

JAMES B. MACDERMOTT,
Teacher of Mathematics

THOMAS B. McCLOUD, A.B.,
Teacher of Mathematics

ALBERT H. SCHOELL, B.S.,
Teacher of Mathematics

NORMAN JONES, B.S.,
Teacher of English

EDWIN T. UNDERCUFFLER, M.A.,
Teacher of Mathematics

KARL W. JOHNSON, B.S.,
Teacher of History

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT

CHARLES E. BOWMAN, B.B.A.,
Head of Department and Teacher of
Bookkeeping, Commercial Law and
Industries

RALPH A. JARRARD, B.C.S.,
Teacher of Typewriting and Office
Practice

CHARLES T. BARDSLEY,
Teacher of Shorthand and Salesman-
ship

DAVID A. McILHATTEN, A.B.,
Teacher of Commercial Arithmetic

MISS LOUISE G. SIGMUND,
Teacher of Commercial Geography

RALPH W. MARCH, B.C.S.,
Teacher of Commercial Studies

MECHANICAL SCHOOL

JOSEPH G. SIMCOCK Instructor in Blacksmithing	R. ELLINGER BLITHE, Instructor in Mechanical Drawing
DANIEL FINK Instructor in Carpentry	CHARLES M. COOPER, Instructor in Printing
HENRY SCHREINER, Instructor in Foundry	E. HAYDON PEREIRA, Instructor in Trade Drawing
JACOB MARTIN, Instructor in Applied Electricity	WILLIAM C. DUNLAP, B.S., Teacher of Elementary Industrial Class
GEORGE R. STROHM, Instructor in Woodwork and Pattern Making	BENJAMIN BRAIM, Assistant Instructor in Foundry
CLYDE I. MARTIN, Teacher of Intermediate High School Class	GEORGE A. HANSEN, Assistant Instructor in Machine Shop
BENJAMIN F. ZIMMERMAN, Instructor in Machine Shop Practice	WILLIAM C. ELDRIDGE, Assistant Instructor in Printing
	J. HOLLAND HECK, A.B., E.E., Assistant Instructor in Applied Electricity

TEACHERS OF SPECIAL SUBJECTS

ROBERT M. BROOKFIELD, Colonel 111th Infantry, P. N. G., Professor of Military Science and Tactics	HARRY CLAY BANKS, Jr., Organist and Teacher of Piano
RALPH L. JOHNSON, M.A., Sc.D., Teacher of Special Class	EARL PFOUTS, Teacher of Violin
GEORGE O. FREY, Instructor of Band	MISS EDITH BREGY, Teacher of Art
	EDWARD B. CULLEN, Assistant Instructor of Band

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

HAROLD BARNES, A.B., A.M., Supervising Principal	MISS A. ELIZABETH SUPLEE, Relieving Teacher and Assistant Supervisor, Primary School
MISS ETHEL A. SIPPLE, Relieving Teacher and Assistant Supervisor, Grammar School	ERNEST LINBLAD, JOHN F. BARRETT, HOWARD CONKLIN, Instructors in Sloyd
BRUCE A. CAREY, Director of Vocal Music	
MISS CAROLINE RUTH NORTH, Supervisor of Drawing	

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS

MISS JANE PEOPLES	MISS ANNA M. CROUSE
MISS MARY PEOPLES	MISS SARA J. RAMSEY
MISS HELEN A. WILSON	MISS MARY J. McFARLAND
MISS KATHERINE L. MORGAN	MISS LORETTA McCORMICK
MISS KATHERINE S. PAUL	MISS MILDRED SCHWAB
MISS MARY E. TEMPLIN	MISS KATHRYN V. LEMMO
MISS ROBERTA H. HOBBS	MISS ROSE DAVIS
MISS SOPHIE R. WORTHINGTON	MISS ISABEL C. BROWN
MISS ALICE B. RAGOTZKY	MISS EMMA KEECH
MISS LAURA C. ESHLEMAN	MISS MILDRED S. BENNERS
MISS ADA R. TAYLOR	MISS BEATRICE BUTT
MISS ELIZABETH A. WIDDICOMBE	MISS KATHRYN J. GLEASON
MRS. SARA B. WEILER	MISS EVELYN B. SMITH
MRS. MARY P. WARDLE	

HOUSEHOLD

SUPERINTENDENT OF HOUSEHOLD

JOSEPH A. DAVIS, A.B., A.M.

SUPERVISOR OF PLAYGROUNDS AND RECREATION

WILLIAM C. SPARKS, A.B.

SENIOR PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION TEACHER

ARCHIBALD RALSTON

PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION TEACHERS

WILLIAM E. BERNARD, Jr.,

BYRON S. WALTON,

Swimming Instructor

Gymnasium Instructor

WILLIAM C. SCHMIDT

BENJAMIN F. SEVERY

WALTER E. HAWKINS

JOHN A. SMALL

ALFORD G. OTTO

EDGAR T. STEPHENS

SUPERVISORS OF INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES

LINFORD H. MOYER

JOHN HAMILTON

LAURIS R. WILSON

SENIOR HOUSEMASTERS

RICHARD J. GUSTIN

DABNEY C. FITZHUGH

IRVING G. FERRIS

ALLEN W. CATES, A.B.

E. RECTOR LAWRENCE, A.B., B.S.

PAUL L. ROBISON, B.S.

HOUSEMASTERS

WILLIAM H. HAGER

BYRON A. BRAND, A.B., A.M.

JAMES B. MacDERMOTT

DAVID HOLMES, B.S.

THOMAS W. FERGUSON

THOMAS B. McCLOUD, A.B.

WILLIAM E. NEILL

HAROLD WARE, A.B.

FRANCIS F. SHOEMAKER

FRANCIS L. ZIMMERMAN

JOHN G. ROBERTS, Jr.

KARL W. JOHNSON, B.S.

MICHAEL B. GROFF

EVERETT R. WRIGHT

NORMAN JONES, B.S.

VINCENT L. NETTLETON

J. S. F. RUTHRAUF, A.B.

EDWIN T. UNDERCUFFLER, M.A.

GOVERNESSES

MISS ELIZABETH C. DARE

MRS. ELIZABETH GARDNER

MISS MARY S. CHANCE

MISS RUTH C. SEIGLE

MISS JANE M. SUPPLEE

MISS BELLE FRYER

MRS. ELIZABETH H. WILT

MISS CHRISTINE K. MININGER

MISS D. LACEA KIRKPATRICK

MISS BERNADETTE HANNAN

MISS IRENE MALLAMS

MISS HARRIETT G. WILLIAMS

MRS. CHARLOTTE DONAGHY

MISS CLARA T. MAGEE

MISS NETTIE MARKWARD

MISS MARGARET B. LAPSLEY

MISS PEARLE AMES

MISS JANE BALTHASER

MISS DELLA M. ADAMS

MISS LYDIA CALVERT

MISS MINERVA R. SAUNDERS

MISS MILDRED SHERRILL

MISS MABEL NEWCOMER

MRS. MARGARET T. TOMLINSON

GROUNDS, BUILDINGS AND PURCHASING

STEWARD

FRANK O. ZESINGER

ASSISTANT STEWARD

WILLIAM JAMISON

CHIEF ENGINEER

ROBERT T. ANDERSON, B.S., E.E.

HEAD GARDENER

FRANK D. POTTER, B.S.

DEPARTMENT OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY

SUPERINTENDENT
ERNEST CUNNINGHAM

DIETITIAN
MISS SARA CLARK

SUPERVISORS OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY
MISS LOUISA LAU

MISS ANNA M. CRAFT

ASS'T SUPERVISORS OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY
MISS ELLEN S. BOYD **MISS ELIZABETH McMICKING**

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

VISITING PHYSICIAN
THOMAS McCRAE, M.D.

PHYSICIAN
FRANK L. GREENEWALT, M.D.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN
ERNEST G. MAIER, M.D.

OPHTHALMOLOGIST
CHARLES R. HEED, M.D.

CHIEF OF NOSE, THROAT AND EAR DEPARTMENT
NATHAN P. STAUFFER, M.D.

EMERITUS CONSULTING SURGEON
HENRY R. WHARTON, M.D.

CONSULTING SURGEONS
S. McCUEN SMITH, M.D.
CHARLES F. NASSAU, M.D. **EDWARD J. KLOPP, M.D.**

HEAD NURSE
MISS OLIVE BROWN

DEPARTMENT OF DENTISTRY

CHIEF OF DEPARTMENT
SAMUEL P. CAMERON, D.D.S.
ASSISTANT TO DENTIST-IN-CHIEF
EDWARD RALPH COLEMAN, D.D.S.

DENTISTS
CHARLES S. ACKLEY, D.D.S. **HERMAN H. CAWOOD, D.D.S.**
WALTER L. SCHNEIDER, D.D.S.

DEPARTMENT OF ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE

SUPERINTENDENT
FRANK D. WITHERBEE
ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT
JAMES NORMAN STEPHENS
ASSISTANT TO SUPERINTENDENT **FIELD AGENT**
MISS EDA S. HAYWOOD **MISS ELIZA P. FINNESEY, B.S.**

LIBRARY
LIBRARIAN
MISS MILDRED H. POPE, B.L.
ASSISTANT LIBRARIANS
MISS MARY MECUTCHEN
MISS ELISABETH B. WHITAKER

SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT
JOHN C. DONECKER
SECRETARY TO THE VICE-PRESIDENT
MISS H. BERYL INGRAM

GIRARD COLLEGE

PRESIDENT'S REPORT FOR 1924

Girard College, December 31, 1924.

Board of Directors of City Trusts:

GENTLEMEN:

Satisfaction with accomplishment is the most unpardonable offence of educators, and at the same time the offence most insidious and most easily committed. An administrator may readily plume himself on the work done in a given year, or in a given institution, and find enough of good to justify him in standing still, or engaging in the merry business of marking time. Obviously, an individual or an institution which has reached the point of complete satisfaction with results is completely and hopelessly tied to the past. A form of "mental sclerosis" has set in, and under such conditions progress or betterment is beyond hope.

If any principle of educational philosophy seems to be clearly established, it is that a progressive system of training is necessary in a progressive society. If the life to which young people go is an ever enlarging life, and if constantly increasing demands are made of those trained in the schools after they pass out into society, then both the subject matter and the methods of training must undergo constant revision and enlargement.

A view of society in recent years, reveals a condition which should prove disquieting to those who are responsible for present methods. First of all, there has been an excessive amount of juvenile crime. The number of relatively young people who have gone wrong is disproportionately large and largely in excess of the relative numbers who are delinquent in earlier periods. Those compiling

statistics inform us that fully eighty per cent of the crimes brought to our courts are committed by those under twenty-five years of age. Judges and students of moral tendencies have remarked again and again on the fact that, to a surprising degree, these young offenders are moral illiterates. They seem to be incapable of feeling either compunction or remorse.

Education, in the broad meaning of the term, cannot escape the responsibility for the conditions above described; more than this, the only hope for bettering these conditions lies in an improved system of training. If we would stop the virtual avalanche of juvenile crime, we must begin at the beginning. The influences which surround the lives of children must be modified, if these lives are to be sweetened and ennobled. School, church, home, press, recreation, amusement, all the forces which jointly shape character, must share responsibility for present conditions. Such an institution as Girard College, which in a measure is home, school, church and community, and which largely influences a boy's taste in recreation, amusement and reading, carries a burden of responsibility which it cannot lightly throw off.

Of one thing we may be quite sure; education is something much larger, and more determining, than the learning of a given amount of subject matter. In its full meaning, education creates a habit of life, an attitude of mind, the reaction of an individual to a given set of stimuli. Any school or system of training which does not take this broad view of the purposes of education will necessarily fall short of its full measure of accomplishment.

An English weekly makes the observation, "A man today is what he wants tomorrow." According to this ideal, it is the duty of the schools so to train those whom they educate that they will want right things tomorrow because they have been given the proper training today. Thus what our children are to be taught will be determined by what we want them to be.

Education is more than the selfish pursuit of knowledge. *As one enriches his life through training, he ought to have a desire to make a return to the community, so that the world will be a better place in consequence of the training which he received.

This was the conception of moral education set forth by Stephen Girard in his Will, when he gave the direction that the boys to be trained by the College which he founded shall be taught, "the purest principles of morality, so that, on their entrance into active life, they may, from inclination and habit, evince benevolence toward their fellow citizens, and a love of truth, sobriety, and industry."

Girard College is consciously seeking to follow the example of the best type of private school, or boarding school, both in this country and abroad. Possibly even more largely than these schools Girard College is an epitome of human society with its conflicting interests and cooperative efforts. The most important single influence operating in such a school as Girard College is the *esprit de corps*, the atmosphere, the influence, the spirit which is the soul of the institution. Perhaps the best type of boarding schools, of which there are a considerable number in America, and an even larger number in England, approaches more nearly the model of society as a whole than does the average home, with its sheltered domestic life, and its restricted opportunities for social contacts and all-round development. Only the superior advantages of such institutions can explain the phenomenal success attending the limited number of boys who have been trained in the boarding schools of England. Whether the school be public or private, a boarding school or a day school, it should be a place for something more than formal training; if education is to serve its true purpose, the school must be a veritable world in itself, a place where young people are doing creative work, and where they are rendering the social service of normal life.

Stephen Girard's desire was that boys, on their entrance into active life, should "from inclination and habit evince benevolence toward their fellow citizens." What higher ideal of education than this! The headmaster of St. Paul's in his illuminating report for 1924 states the same thought in another way when he says that the final mark in the education of boys should be in the "insistence on brotherhood," and that the school should be, like the church, a promoter of the true democratic

spirit. This great headmaster has the insight to see that a boarding school should refuse to recognize any barriers in its society, whether they be of race, social standing, or wealth.

Girard College is, in a sense, a city set on a hill. Those who write on education, or who make investigations into the operations of institutions, are often led this way. During the past year there has been the usual number of inquiring visitors both from home and abroad.

Some would condemn Girard College in particular, and all children's institutions in general as undesirable. The founders of institutions have been denominated "Pied Pipers," the implication being that they are separating children from their homes, and leading them into an unnatural and destructive condition of life. Those who take such a view of the work of Girard College fail to discern that the College is not an orphan asylum, but that instead it is an endowed home-school where boys may grow up and be educated under the most favorable conditions, without complete separation or estrangement from their families. Throughout all the period of a boy's life in Girard College as close, or closer, relationships are kept with his home as would be true if he were in a private boarding school. When his training at the College is completed, every effort is made to send the boy back to his home circle well equipped, and able to make his contribution toward the maintenance and improvement of that circle.

Perhaps the single fact most obvious to the casual visitor at Girard College is the healthy, normal life which the boys are leading, and the happy buoyant spirit with which they go about the various activities which are carried on in the Institution. From their first entrance into the College until the day they leave, the boys here are encouraged to feel that they are in a privileged group, the entrance to which they have earned by their own deserving. The treatment of every boy as fully entitled to what he is receiving has developed a spirit in the boys which makes them happy while here, and which leads them after leaving to look back with satisfaction on their life here. A discriminating visitor from Australia, who spent a considerable time

at the College during the past year, wrote at length on his impressions after he had left the institution, and particularly commended the bearing of the boys, saying they, "carried themselves as though they had a right to exist."

The superintendent of an institution which would probably rank as most advanced in institution management in America in its methods, who visited Girard College during the year, wrote similarly as to his impressions on the work as a whole, the organization of the institution, the character of the service in various departments, but summed up his whole impression by referring to an interview which he had with a fourteen-year-old boy and the response and attitude of numerous others with whom he came in contact. The comment was that the frank and easy way in which boys met questions, and gave explanations, made a profound impression. Their fearlessness on the one hand, and their quiet, respectful attitude on the other, their self-control, and their sincere attempts to give intelligent answers to questions were all commented on as indicating commendable training methods.

The above represents in some sense the judgment of those entitled to speak as experts, but an even more convincing endorsement of the work of Girard College could be compiled from the testimony of the boys trained in the Institution, many of whom have written in later life in appreciation of what the College has done for them, and particularly from the testimony of mothers of boys as these boys have gone back to their homes and helped in the home circles. If the time should ever come when it is necessary to call a devoted band of the friends of Girard College to its defence; if the College ever needs to put on the witness stand those who know of its work, and could testify as to the worth of what it has done and is doing, the case might well rest with the boys themselves, and their mothers, particularly the mothers. After every commencement there comes back a sheaf of letters invoking blessings on the head of Stephen Girard, and sending up fervent prayers of thanksgiving that such an institution as Girard College exists. The speculative theories of those writing at long range can have little

weight in comparison with the testimony of those educated by the College, and of those who have been the gainers because of an education given to their sons.

CHANGES IN STAFF

RESIGNATIONS

JOSEPH H. HUMMER, D.D.S., Assistant Dentist.....	January 31
FREDERICK UNRATH, Secretary to the President.....	March 1
SIMEON VAN T. JESTER, A.M., Superintendent, Mechanical School.....	May 31
R. J. W. KIMBLE, D.D.S., Assistant Dentist.....	August 15
MISS MABEL THOMAS, Mechanical Assistant, Dental Dept.....	August 22
RICHARD J. ROWE, D.D.S., Assistant Dentist.....	August 31
CHARLES F. SHALLCROSS, D.D.S., Assistant Dentist.....	August 31
MISS DOROTHY YOCKEL, B.S., Teacher in Primary School.....	August 31
S. WILLARD HILTON, A.B., Housemaster.....	August 31
ALBERT B. HARMER, Senior Housemaster.....	August 31
C. H. HARTZLER, M.S., Teaching Housemaster.....	August 31
MISS ANNA C. ROTH, Governess.....	August 31
MISS MYRA M. LONG, Governess.....	August 31
MISS MURIEL E. VENTRES, Governess.....	August 31
MISS MABEL NEWCOMB, Governess.....	August 31
MISS GLADYS M. KEER, Governess.....	October 19
NORMAN E. DIEHL, B.S., Teaching Housemaster.....	October 31
BYRON A. BRAND, A.B., A.M., Teaching Housemaster.....	December 31

APPOINTMENTS

ALBERT H. SCHOELL, B.S., Teacher of Mathematics.....	February 1
CHARLES F. SHALLCROSS, D.D.S., Assistant Dentist.....	February 18
JOHN C. DONECKER, Secretary to the President.....	February 25
KARL W. JOHNSON, B.S., Housemaster.....	September 1
EVERETT R. WRIGHT, Relieving Housemaster.....	September 1
MISS EVELYN B. SMITH, Teacher in Primary School.....	September 1
VINCENT L. NETTLETON, Relieving Housemaster.....	September 1
HERMAN H. CAWOOD, D.D.S., Assistant Dentist.....	September 1
WALTER L. SCHNEIDER, D.D.S., Assistant Dentist.....	September 1
MISS JANE BALTHASER, Governess.....	September 1
MISS LYDIA CALVERT, Governess.....	September 1
MRS. MARGARET T. TOMLINSON, Governess.....	September 1
MISS MILDRED SHERRILL, Governess.....	September 1
CHARLES S. ACKLEY, D.D.S., Assistant Dentist.....	September 2
MISS GLADYS M. KEER, Governess.....	September 9
MISS MILDRED H. POPE, B.L., Librarian.....	September 15

EDWARD R. COLEMAN, D.D.S., Assistant to Dentist-in-Chief.	September 22
MISS MABEL NEWCOMER, Governess.....	October 25
EDWIN T. UNDERCUFFLER, M.A., Teaching Housemaster....	October 27
MISS ELIZA P. FINNESEY, B.S., Field Agent.....	November 17

TRANSFERS

PAUL L. ROBISON, B.S., Housemaster to Senior Housemaster,	September 1
NORMAN JONES, B.S., Relieving Housemaster to Teaching Housemaster.....	September 1
KARL W. JOHNSON, B.S., Housemaster to Teaching Housemaster.....	January 1, 1925

Contact with the loyal devotion of the members of the staff during their term of service, and the abiding interest which these members of the staff continue to feel as they lay down the burden of the work here because of advancing age or waning strength, are among the gratifying experiences of work at Girard College. The College has a great company in its employ, and most who are privileged to serve here come to have a sort of family interest. It is particularly gratifying when a workman can feel that he is investing his life in the upbringing and education which Stephen Girard provided for the boys received into his Institution. A considerable number of letters have been received from former employees during the year, and, in addition, numerous former members of the force who have retired have visited the Institution, all indicating such an interest in the College as to make service here a great satisfaction.

The list of changes in Staff as recorded above is shorter than it has been for several years preceding. It would appear that more normal conditions of employment are steadily being established. As stated in an earlier report, it is probable that a certain number of changes are desirable to prevent an institution from becoming too fixed or static in its methods. Those who come from experience elsewhere bring a challenge which is wholesome, and if our methods cannot justify themselves when brought in question, obviously they should be changed.

Two retirements of the past year call for special mention. First is that of Frederick Unrath, who served in the President's

office continuously from August 1, 1890, to February 29, 1924. Mr. Unrath was a Girard College boy who entered the Institution in 1877 and was graduated in 1887. In 1910 he became Secretary to the President and made himself almost indispensable. Long continued labor, with impaired health, brought Mr. Unrath to the point when his retirement seemed imperative.

To fill the vacancy in the President's office we directed our attention first to the list of Girard College graduates in the hope that one might be found who would qualify for the position. After due inquiry the President recommended Mr. John C. Donecker, a graduate in January 1911, who had served continuously since graduation as stenographer and clerk in the offices of the Vice-Presidents and Purchasing Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, except for the brief time when he did duty in the Railroad Engineers' Division in the World War, and saw service overseas. Mr Donecker has been splendidly trained in the offices of General W. W. Atterbury and Mr. Elisha Lee, and takes up his work in the President's office with the promise of great usefulness.

Also during the past year Mr. Albert B. Harmer, Senior Housemaster, found it necessary to retire due to impaired health. Like Mr. Unrath, Mr. Harmer was a Girard College boy, he having graduated from the Institution in July, 1875. Mr. Harmer gave practically all of his working life to the Institution, and as boy and employee spent forty-four years in the College. For years Mr. Harmer served as Prefect of Section I with marked success. When the work was reorganized a few years ago, he was transferred to Building Three, and was later made the Senior Housemaster of that building. Mr. Harmer left a record greatly to his credit, and he carried with him to his retirement the best wishes of a great company of former and present students, and associates.

HOUSEHOLD AND RECREATION

A gratifying circumstance in connection with the operations of the Household Department during the year has been a reduction in the number of changes in the staff, and consequently

a more settled condition in the work. A record of resignations and withdrawals of governesses for the period from August 31, 1922, to August 31, 1923, showed a total of nine, or a turnover of 37.5 per cent in a single year's time. That proportion was maintained in the year from August 31, 1923, to the same date, 1924. Taking the two years jointly we note a turnover of seventy-five per cent of the total number of governesses who are in service. Manifestly so much change precluded stability and continuance in the work of governesses, and called for consideration on the part of the Board of Directors and the administration of the College.

To remedy the condition above mentioned there was adopted during the autumn a new salary schedule with a higher maximum, and a larger pro rata increase for service. It is gratifying to note from the list of resignations and appointments on an earlier page that one governess who withdrew from service here was induced to return after less than two months. It is the hope of the Superintendent of Household, in which I share, that the new schedule will make positions here so attractive that desirable appointees can be secured, and what is equally important, that those who are appointed will continue long enough in their positions to get some of the real spirit of Girard College, and to make a personal contribution. The change above mentioned not only affects future appointments, but it had an immediate and unmistakable effect upon the governesses already at work, due to a feeling of having their work appreciated.

Acute cases of discipline tend to become fewer and fewer as the years pass, due to the training in self-direction and the raising of educational standards of the Institution. The introduction of multiplied activities, with increased diversion and recreation all tend to take off the pressure in the discipline. In consequence forms of punishment can be made milder, and we have the feeling that the College is keeping pace with the general tendency towards improved methods of handling children.

The Superintendent of Household draws attention to the

improvement in the manners of the boys of the College, and to their desire for information on questions of personal conduct. Such books as are available have been furnished to sections as a guide for the boys, but the Superintendent well says that available books do not completely answer the need. It is our hope that in the not distant future there will be compiled a manual which will present personal conduct for boys in such a way that our peculiar need will be met.

The Superintendent of Household well says "Manners must adorn knowledge and smooth its way through the world." This is but another expression of the sentiment attributed to William of Wykeham, the founder of Winchester College in England, "Manners makyth man." The boast of the best boys' schools in England is that they train gentlemen. Gentlemen in the best sense of the word are the most desirable products that any school could turn out, and anything which Girard College can accomplish in the direction of the training of true gentlemen is much to be desired.

The task of the school is an unending task. Each year brings its crop of new material, crude and unformed. Each year sees a group sent out, in some measure as a finished product. We are encouraged over the results with a given group, but no sooner is the task with one group fairly completed than that group passes on and another comes to take its place. Thus the round is endless.

Diversion and multiplicity of interests have played an important part in the activities of Girard College boys during the past year. One of the commendable forms of service which the Household staff has rendered increasingly is the conducting of visits to places of interest in and around Philadelphia. A list of places visited and activities entered upon in connection with these trips gives a total of forty-two items, some of which would take several visits to compass. The range of these activities and the work of the Household in caring for boys can be best presented in the words of the Superintendent of Household, from whose report a few paragraphs are cited:

"Every year new activities are found to occupy profitably

the boys during their time out of school. To the reading of books and magazines, listening to the radio and solving crossword puzzles, there have been added in a few sections some forms of handwork. In one section for smaller boys a bench and tools have been placed with which they may construct small radio coils and panels and do those other odd jobs which boys so love to do. This opportunity is a fundamental right of boys, powerful in its influence, and akin to that which the boy on the farm used to have, the right to work at the thing he wants to make in his free time if it is only making a whistle or repairing his sled. In another section boys carried on the projects in handwork which they had begun in school. So interested did these boys become that material was provided for use in the section from which they constructed gifts to be taken home at Christmas time.

"Just before Christmas the two fire places in the Number Five Building were bricked up and andirons were made at the Mechanical School and fire screens provided to insure safety. These rooms were in constant demand during the holidays. The boys gathered around the fire for stories in the afternoon, for prayers on Sunday, and for pop-corn parties in the evening.

"The boys under instruction in music brought their instruments to the section rooms in order that they might make use of the fag ends of time for practice. It is not an uncommon thing to hear boys practicing on their band and orchestra instruments in out of the way places of the buildings under the general supervision of the housemasters and governesses.

"Much of the preparation for club work has been done in the Household, especially for the radio and camera clubs. Two dark rooms have been fitted up, one each in Buildings Two and Three, where the pictures boys have taken may be developed and prepared for presentation at the following club meeting. Boys in the chess club practiced their plays and perfected their game in the section.

"The interests of the boys who do not have approved homes to visit and who spend their Saturdays and holidays at the College have not been neglected. An increase in the appropriation

for outside entertainment made possible more trips than formerly for these boys who would otherwise spend their Saturdays month after month within the walls of the College. The trips are not mere pleasure trips to introduce a change, as will be shown by the list of places visited."

PLAYGROUNDS AND RECREATION

The most important single event in connection with the playgrounds and recreation work has been the completion and putting into use of the new Armory building. In his address given at the dedication of this building Dr. R. Tait McKenzie drew attention to the visit he made to the College some three years ago for a two days' inspection of the activities in physical education. The completion and bringing into use of the Armory building in the short space of three years is an achievement in which any institution might well find satisfaction. The real meaning of the Armory in the physical education activities of Girard College can be understood from a reference to the address of Dr. McKenzie in the later pages of this report.

With the bringing into use of the Armory the need was felt for further development of anthropometric work, and the Committee on Household approved the securing of a teacher of corrective gymnastics. After due investigation for an available teacher for this subject it was decided to appoint Mr. William G. Schmidt, a playground and recreation teacher already in service, who had been doing similar work for a hundred or more boys. Mr. Schmidt has been trained for the special work which he is to do, and we feel that his thoroughness and devotion guarantee the future of the task committed to him.

Also at the close of the year under review it was decided to recognize the coaching of athletic teams as a distinctive activity of the College, and Mr. Alfred G. Otto was given charge of the work under the title of Playground Teacher and Coach. Mr. Otto will continue the supervision which he has given to three of the major sports, baseball, soccer and basketball.

The Supervisor of Playgrounds and Recreation mentions the new program being promoted under the title, *Athletics for All*. The increased facilities which the Armory has provided make it possible to keep up athletic activities during the winter, and we are making decided progress in giving all the boys the benefit of participation in games. The boy who grows to manhood without having learned to play competitive games has failed to receive one benefit which every school should confer.

The Supervisor mentioned above also points out the need for increased playground space. The Armory has encroached somewhat on the west playground. For some time the playground space has been all too little for the best work, and for the largest good to the boys concerned additional space is desirable. It would be a great help if there could be found, not too far removed from the College, a site which would furnish additional opportunity for recreation and out-of-door activities.

That we may use all of the space we already have the Supervisor above mentioned urges the desirability of there being constructed at the margin of the west playground, and at the boundary of the parade ground north of the Main Building, two cinder running tracks. The track at the west playground would be necessary for the practice work and the daily use. For the competitions and special events the track about the parade ground could be brought into use. It is believed that a track could be installed about the parade ground, by taking a part of the walk along the north wall, and a part of the greensward, in such a way as not to interfere with the ground used for drill purposes. If this could be done, there are many good uses to which such a track might be put.

LIBRARY

In the Annual Report for 1923 attention was drawn to the need for a reorganization of the library at Girard College, and a quotation made from the Director of School Libraries of the Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction that seventy-five per cent of the success of a library venture depends upon

the ability and personality of the librarian. The selection of a librarian proved a difficult task of the past year. To find just the right person, and a person who would be interested and willing to invest her life in the library enterprise here, seemed for a time well nigh impossible of solution.

After many inquiries we were repeatedly led to Miss Mildred H. Pope of the Library Extension Division of the University of the State of New York as one having the qualifications which Girard College needed. Miss Pope visited the College twice and made a careful observation of our library situation, after which she expressed a willingness to come. Miss Pope graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan University and after completing her college course taught English in a high school. She then took the professional training course in the Library School of the University of the State of New York, following which she had charge of a high school library, and was supervisor of high school libraries in the city of Seattle. Later she went to New York State, where she was conspicuously successful.

Miss Pope's training and experience, plus her insight and executive ability endow her for doing a great piece of work. All who have come in contact with her in her former fields of effort speak with confidence of her qualifications, and the beginning which she has made in the few months since she came to Girard College justify the belief that the library development of the College under Miss Pope's direction will be one of the worth while achievements in the school library field, and an outstanding activity of Girard College in the next few years.

During the autumn Miss Mary E. Hall, Librarian of the Girls' High School in Brooklyn, N. Y., was secured for an address on "School Libraries" for the College staff. Miss Hall has been a pioneer in the school library movement in America, and her address was an inspiring statement of what a school library may be and do. The address of Miss Hall and numerous presentations of the work of the library by Miss Pope have been but the beginnings in the education of the boys and the staff of the College in the meaning and function of a school

library. The teachers are learning that the library can give added help to them, and in such departments as English, history, science and commercial studies there has been a closer relationship with the library and a drawing upon its resources. A vision of what the library at Girard College may accomplish is in some measure set forth in the librarian's annual report from which the following extracts are taken:

"During the fall of 1924 the present librarian was put in charge of the library. She wishes to pay a tribute to the long and devoted service of the former librarian and her assistant. They have served the College and the library with meticulous care, with unfailing devotion, and with a conscientiousness which deserves all praise. From year to year progress has been made which testifies to such service. The recommendations given in this report are a realization that the past has brought the library to a point where a greater expansion of its work is not only possible but necessary, if the school would keep abreast of other institutions in this particular direction. Since the library has thus this year been in charge of two librarians, the present librarian will confine this brief report to a survey of present rather than past conditions and to a summarization of the changes which she feels should take place in the future.

"Certain immediate changes were recommended during the fall. The Board of Directors were generous and quick to respond to this need. In consequence there has been installed in the library some beautiful equipment which will centralize the work, and allow over 4000 additional books to be placed in the main room of the library. Although the change is at present being made, the results are already felt in an improved atmosphere, a time and labor-saving condition of book service, and a uniformity of organization which will make instruction in the library material possible. Supplies for a new charging system were purchased and the system is being installed as rapidly as possible. This will relieve congestion during busy hours, save time in the administration of the room, and afford a means of more careful tracing of the individual books. A new assistant was granted to the library—a crying need if the work is to ex-

pand. With the coming of the new term the first lessons of a regular course on use of the library are to be given. A tentative outline of this course is given in the subsequent paragraph.

“Following the steps outlined in the foregoing paragraph are certain other changes which for the good of the school should be installed during this calendar year. The first of these should be opening a children’s library room. At present the library is serving the boys of high school age only, and the librarian feels that enough emphasis cannot be laid upon the importance of extending the use of the library to the younger boys. Not only will the early intelligent use of books and libraries greatly facilitate the work of the boy in his later progress, but he will be enriched culturally and spiritually. There are few cities today where a child has not access to a public library which provides trained guidance for his need, and Girard College in its splendidly specialized instructional and recreational life should as soon as possible provide for this need. The installation of a children’s room will of course open the field for work with the elementary schools. The staff of the elementary schools has shown itself eager for such work to begin, and we believe that no more necessary nor cultural step could be taken at the present time than this one. A properly guided course in the care and use and joy of books given to the younger boys could not fail to develop a keener sense of pride not only in the book collection but in the individuality of material things outside of the library. A librarian trained in work with children should be secured for this room, and the ranking of such a librarian should be that of a teacher in the school. The third change suggested as possible in the near future with the expansion of the library staff should be the centralization of the various book collections in the College under one head so far as the care and cataloging of books are concerned. The progress of such work must of course depend upon the progress of other changes which are being made. This matter is touched upon in a later paragraph.

“The library in endeavoring to serve every feature of life in Girard College finds its efforts following two distinct directions,

the needs of the instruction division and the needs of the household of the College.

"The Girard College library has a unique service to perform in that it should serve the needs of both the school and the household so that such service should dove-tail completely and contribute to the advancement of both departments.

INSTRUCTION DIVISION AND THE LIBRARY

"In its relation to the school the library has a three-fold duty :

1. To meet the needs of the curriculum.
2. To train the boy to use the library so that all libraries in his later years may be helpful tools to him, and so that his book education may not cease.
3. To help form a taste for the best in literature and in general reading.

"As fast as the mechanical and necessary changes will permit the library hopes to aid the school in many directions. At present such changes consist of the installation of new equipment, introduction of new methods, and a general building up of the book, pamphlet, clipping and picture collections. Through the cooperation of the different departments, the library expects soon to have various bulletin boards running, devoted to art, music, current events and other topics. Specifically the departments of the school can be helped more and more as the year progresses.

NEEDS OF THE COURSE OF STUDY

"a. English. The English department may be variously aided. Such work is likely to be most useful in providing assistance to the pupils, and to the English teachers, in furnishing material for use in themes both oral and written, debates, declamations, lists and suggestions for outside reading, and introduction to reference material for English work. Exceedingly important in connection with the English work is the specialized need of the dramatic and public speaking course. Material varying from costume and scenery to the study of the drama, public declamations, group work with classes, etc., is a necessary feature of this important work.

"b. History. History as a study usually ranks with English in its constant need of the library and its aids. In Girard College as in other schools the study of history leads to the study of biography, travel, civic and state and governmental conditions.

"c. Science. Special topics, lists, use of scientific reference books and magazines are increasingly important in connection with the science department and such work is delightfully supplemented in this day and age by the new readable and useful books of science prepared for boys.

"d. The library, through its pamphlets, pictures, clippings, and books, hopes to contribute to the work of the commercial department, particularly in such lines as commercial geography, and the study of industry.

"e. The book collection in the direction of art and music is being built up and with the help of these two departments the library hopes to supplement the work and interest of both.

"f. Vocational department. Through the catalog collection, pamphlet collection, various displays, and books upon this subject, the library feels that its usefulness to the vocational work of the school can be increased.

"g. Through the many calls of the school activities the library hopes to continue to be useful to the indirect instructional work of clubs, contests and other extra-curriculum activities."

INSTRUCTION IN THE USE OF LIBRARIES

"Within the coming semester, the library expects to begin the work of lessons in library usage. Through a series of such lessons much personal and class work can be done, and an understanding of what the library means to the College can be expressed to the pupils. While the course as such is as yet tentative in both its formation and plan for meeting groups, it will take up such instructions as follows:

- a. Makeup and contents of a book.
- b. System of classification.
- c. Use of the catalog.
- d. Magazines and the use of the Readers Guide to periodical literature.

- e. Reference books. (This will involve several lessons.)
- f. Well known and important state and government publications.
- g. Making of book lists, (elementary bibliographies.)

"The third service of the library will be accomplished in time, through personal work with the boys, cooperation with the teachers and a knowledge of general conditions. As the library staff is increased the librarian plans to visit classes, attend departmental meetings, confer with department heads and to become more thoroughly acquainted with a school system which affords a fruitful and alluring field for offering to the developing mind the many uses of the printed page.

HOUSEHOLD AND THE LIBRARY

"In connection with the work of the household and the hours outside of the school day, the library attempts to fill the needs which, in life outside of the school, the boy would have filled by recourse to the public library, and the individual home collection. The endeavor then is to supply such material as may lead to the highest ideals and keenest enjoyment possible in recreational reading, in the books of adventure, of everyday life, of sports and games, etc. This can be done through unconscious guidance during recreational hours, through personal work with the boys, through the more leisurely moments of relaxation in the library, through the cooperation of the household and the library in the section libraries, and through the cooperation of the library with the infirmary. There is scarcely any form of school or public library service that could not be duplicated in some fashion at Girard College. The section libraries with the help and cooperation of the head of the household may become deposit collections of the main library, thus allowing the changing and shifting of such collections to meet the needs of the various sections.

"Quite apart from the needs of the boys is a phase of work dealing with the adult family of the College. The household officers and other adults who live and serve at Girard College should be provided with books and material as their work may

demand, their progress require, and their recreational life feel the need.

"In considering the equipment which should be eventually provided for the above services, it is helpful to realize that modern standards have been given for some developments of the work. The National Education Association has given in a thoroughly complete pamphlet the standards for work with high schools and is at present preparing a similar set of standards for junior high schools and elementary schools. These standards, in conjunction with modern library methods, make clear certain minimum standards which Girard College should consider for the development of the library. The following should be considered in any new development.

1. Main library room, taking for granted a work room and overflow or stack room.

2. Children's room as specified above.

3. Several small group rooms. These should be supplied with glass partitions. These are easily supervised, and lend themselves to separate problems which small groups may be working out. Teachers can bring or send small groups to such rooms, debate and declamation work can be centered there, and in elementary and secondary school parlance, they may serve the purpose of seminar rooms in larger institutions. In the city of Detroit certain school libraries, no larger than that of Girard College, have as many as six such rooms. In a school where an effort is being directed to escape from mass aggregations such rooms would have many uses.

4. Small instruction room for the special library instruction work above referred to and for the use of occasional classes by teachers.

5. Small rooms for teachers and adults. The advantages of such an equipment as is above described aside from its general value, would be that if properly planned it would meet all possible library needs for many years to come, that it would comply with modern standards of both school and library work.

and that it would be an excellent step toward filling lacks which the present system makes inevitable.

"The librarian suggests that before an attempt is made to refit the Main Building for the above library program, a careful consideration be given to the possibility of providing a small and inexpensive new building for this purpose. Such a building, if carefully planned, could be built and equipped for a comparatively small figure. Refitting the Main Building to secure the desired results would necessitate a heavy expenditure, and would be a departure from what eventually might be a use of the first floor of this building. Quite apart from library needs the librarian feels a concern for the present display of the books and personal belongings of Stephen Girard. Another inadequacy of the Main Building is the lighting of the building for reading purposes. This building, where for twelve hours a day a steady use of the eyes is required, cannot be lighted by natural light for one hour of the day.

"That the matter of such equipment, therefore, be made a subject of earnest consideration in future building programs of the College is the urgent request of the librarian. Her interest in the far-reaching effects of this remarkable institution, in the aims of its devoted leaders, in the immeasurable results upon many communities of its contribution to the citizenship of the country prompts her desire to see the library measure up to its fullest responsibility. She voices not only her own feeling, but also that of well-known librarians who have lately visited Girard College, and who likewise feel the fine possibilities of the work here in this field."

Already the improvements above suggested begin to be realized. The Board of Directors granted an additional library assistant who will begin her duties early in the new year. We hope that beginning in September next a children's librarian will be included in the library staff. The Board has also generously recognized that increased compensation to librarians is necessary to secure and hold those properly qualified for service. Indeed, in general it should be accepted as a standard that the salary of the head librarian should be fairly equivalent

to that of a head of any other department of instruction, and that the salary of the library assistants should be fairly equivalent to those of classroom teachers.

During the past summer the floor of the library was covered with battleship linoleum laid on felt, which makes the room more attractive and homelike, and materially reduces the noise. The library also has secured quite an extensive additional outfit, including an approved charging desk, book-cases, alcoves, display cases, and other equipment. More largely the library service will be centered in the northeast room of the first floor in the Main Building, thus freeing the Directors' room for meetings, receptions and other special uses.

On the page opposite is a tabular statistical statement showing comparison of the operations of the library in 1923 and 1924. A statistical summary of the library for the current year is furnished below.

SUMMARY

During the year 1924 9,673 visits were made to the library by officers and teachers and 43,518 visits by pupils, a decrease as compared with the year 1923 of 1,250 visits by the former class and an increase of 3,388 visits by the latter class, the total increase in attendance for the year being 2,138.

Books and periodicals were issued during the year to the number of 52,831. These were to officers and teachers 20,065 and to pupils 32,766, an increase from the year 1923 of 1,478 books and periodicals issued to the former class and an increase of 568 books and periodicals issued to the latter class, the total increase in circulation for the year being 2,046. Of the volumes circulated 17,988 were books of fiction, 19,903 were periodicals and 14,940 were books of non-fiction.

The books circulated classify as follows:—

	1924	1923	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
Arts, Fine.....	919	816	103	..
Arts, Useful.....	1,172	1,073	99	..
Biography	1,473	1,357	116	..
Education	2,617	2,770	..	153

BOOKS CIRCULATED DURING THE YEAR 1924

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1924	1923
Arts, Fine.....	61	70	97	67	73	54	54	11	98	112	93	129	919	816
Arts, Useful.....	113	131	130	123	72	96	96	18	69	122	137	121	1,172	1,073
Biography.....	125	215	180	143	102	98	46	17	100	123	137	121	1,473	1,357
Education.....	187	289	302	286	153	239	91	49	198	303	256	264	2,617	2,770
Fiction.....	1,676	1,794	1,854	1,598	1,388	1,686	1,038	738	1,291	1,882	1,687	1,356	17,988	18,747
General Works.....	36	61	56	71	42	41	18	79	16	98	79	127	724	541
History.....	133	195	226	181	128	115	47	25	95	245	165	169	1,774	1,391
Literature.....	284	304	270	305	241	276	116	85	287	212	278	255	2,913	2,518
Periodicals.....	2,084	2,145	2,221	1,765	1,805	1,617	360	734	744	2,060	2,419	1,949	19,903	18,328
Philology.....	0	0	21	9	0	0	0	1	1	28	37	6	120	59
Philosophy.....	46	64	42	52	36	36	32	7	63	51	74	43	560	498
Religion.....	55	56	30	31	20	2	20	3	17	64	64	62	424	305
Science.....	168	147	165	165	119	173	54	28	96	121	157	156	1,549	1,554
Travel.....	94	98	91	73	54	43	23	15	49	55	95	55	745	818
Total—1924.....	5,062	5,586	5,685	4,869	4,247	4,476	1,939	1,810	3,124	5,476	5,735	4,822	52,831	50,785
Total—1923.....	4,939	4,991	4,981	4,987	4,403	4,695	1,801	2,331	3,127	5,150	5,523	3,857		

Books read by Boys in 1924.....

Books read by Boys in 1923.....

Percentage of Fiction read by Boys in 1924.....

Percentage of Fiction read by Boys in 1923.....

32,766

32,198

40

42

ATTENDANCE.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1924	1923
Teachers.....	1,163	1,093	1,152	893	874	907	338	260	581	894	759	759	9,673	10,973
Boys.....	3,828	4,062	4,478	3,870	3,435	5,143	909	874	4,048	5,273	5,005	4,595	43,518	40,130
Total, 1924.....	4,991	5,155	5,630	4,763	4,307	4,050	1,247	1,134	4,629	6,167	5,764	5,354	53,191	
Total, 1923.....	6,160	4,411	5,563	4,822	4,932	4,539	950	1,429	4,349	4,887	5,351	3,660		51,053

Fiction	17,988	18,747	..	759
General Works.....	724	541	183	
History	1,724	1,391	333	
Literature	2,913	2,518	395	
Periodicals	19,903	18,328	1,575	.
Philology	120	59	61	.
Philosophy	560	498	62	..
Religion	424	305	119	..
Science	1,549	1,564	..	15
Travel	745	818	..	73
<hr/>				
Total	52,831	50,785	3,046	1,000
Net Increase.....			2,046	..

The largest increase in the number of volumes issued was in the following classes:

Periodicals	1,575
Literature	395
History	333

The largest decrease was in Fiction.....	759
The largest number of volumes was issued in November.....	5,735
The smallest number of volumes was issued in August.....	1,810
The additions to the library were—volumes.....	1,037
The Library now contains—volumes.....	26,842

Books were added to the library as follows:—

Arts, Fine	21
Arts, Useful	13
Biography	47
Education	80
Fiction	529
General Works	8
History	27
Literature.....	75
Periodicals	54
Philology	1
Philosophy	15
Religion	6
Science	22
Travel	18
State Pub's	6
U. S. Government Pub's	49
Unclassified	66
Total number of volumes added	1037
Total number of volumes discarded	344

The Library now contains:

Books catalogued	20,788
Books unclassified	954
Periodicals—bound	3,121
State Pub'ns	271
U. S. Government Pub'ns	1,708
Total number of volumes	26,842

CHAPEL

The Chapel services during the year have been continued with slight variation from the practice in previous years. We have sought to make the morning preaching service stronger, and to better the Bible instruction in the classes meeting on Sunday afternoons and evenings. The list of Chapel speakers given below is one in which we feel we can take pardonable pride. The plan has been followed of calling for repeated service those who have shown special gifts for speaking in the Chapel here, and to add to this list from time to time new names as opportunity offers. The building up of a staff of strong Chapel speakers is a matter of time, and it is our hope that every year may see improvement.

The response of those who speak here has been a gratifying circumstance connected with the Chapel work. Many of the Chapel speakers write in appreciation of the privilege of coming, and are kind enough to say that a participation in the Chapel worship at Girard College is an inspiring experience. Already we have standing arrangements with a number of these Chapel speakers to give us one Sunday a year, generally at a fixed time, so that we may build to their dates, and also that they may assign us a particular Sunday in their schedule of appointments.

During the past year we have brought the boys more largely into the Chapel service by having them lead in the responsive readings and read the scripture lessons. Assignments for these duties are made in advance, and the boys are drilled by the teacher of expression, so that on the whole their presentation has been good. Certainly those who participate are greatly benefited and there is, it would appear, a growing feeling that the

Chapel service is a service for the boys, and not for the officers of the College.

The interest of the boys in Bible study has been increased due to the classes for the younger boys, and particularly because of the class on Sunday evenings, which includes about two hundred and fifty boys who have the Sunday afternoon privilege to visit the homes of their mothers or relatives in or about Philadelphia. During the last year these classes have been presided over by certain selected boys, and the reports are presented by other boys, usually two in number, who either divide a single topic or present two related topics. During the first term of the school year beginning in September, a list of topics was assigned to the older boys for investigation and report as indicated below.

SUGGESTED TOPICS FOR REPORTS ON SUNDAY EVENINGS

- I. The Geography of the Ancient World. Nile and Mesopotamian Valleys as homes of great empires.
- II. Early Races (pre-Adamites); Migration and Present Race Divisions in Relation to the Biblical Account.
- III. Geography (including topography and climate) of Palestine.
- IV. Plant and Animal Life of Bible Lands.
- V. The Productions and Industries of Palestine.
- VI. The Money, Weights and Measures of the Bible.
- VII. The Government of the Hebrew and Jewish States.
- VIII. Trade and International Relationships of Palestine (including migration and captivity of Hebrew and Jewish peoples.)
- IX. Religious Beliefs of Non-Hebrew Peoples of Ancient Times.
- X. Family Life and Customs of Bible Lands.
- XI. Worship of the Synagogue and the Temple (including musical instruments.)
- XII. Versions of the Bible in the Ancient, English and Other Modern Languages.

The interest shown by the boys in the study of the Bible and their evident desire to own their Bibles led to a recent decision

to present to each boy who wished to receive the gift a clear print edition of the King James version of the Bible. An attractively bound pronouncing Bible was secured, and each copy is to be suitably inscribed as a gift from Girard College.

One of the important developments of the year has been the erection of the new organ in the Chapel by the Austin Organ Company. The old organ, which was built more than fifty years ago, was out of condition, and called for either a good deal of repair or replacement. After due consideration it was believed that replacement was the better solution of the problem. Certain of the pipes in the old organ were revoiced, and were thought to be more suitable than new pipes would have been. Specifications for the new organ were submitted to Mr. Ralph Kinder, organist of the Holy Trinity Church of Philadelphia, and when the organ was completed Mr. Kinder was invited to test it out and give an opinion as to the satisfactory completion of the contract. His endorsement of the organ was expressed in terms complimentary to the builders, and made us feel that we are favored to have this new instrument. We believe that the new organ in the Girard College Chapel fairly conforms to the ideal set forth by Dean Brown in the following two paragraphs taken from his book, *The Art of Preaching*: "How much it means that the church has a practical monopoly of the grandest of all musical instruments! The pipe organ is ours, ours to enjoy, ours to utilize, ours to consecrate to the highest ends ever achieved by the appeal of music!

"When a trained and gifted organist is seated at his console he has at his command an entire orchestra. When Harry B. Jepson, for example, sits down at the great Newberry Organ here at Yale, he can, by intelligent registration and by the skillful use of his hands and his feet, play upon forty instruments at once. With his mighty diapasons he can fill Woolsey Hall with glorious harmony—he could fill the loftiest temple ever built. By his wise use of the string stops he can have all the violins and 'cellos and double basses of some splendid orchestra playing together in perfect accord. By his reed stops he can cause a congregation of listening worshipers to hear all the

clarionets and the oboes blending their voices in searching appeal. By the softer tones of the salicional, the aeoline, the dulciana and the vox humana, rising and falling with the opening and closing of the swell organ, he can whisper to the people messages from a world unseen as did the still, small voice of God when the prophet stood upon the mount at Horeb. If the need of the hour should be for a clarion call to duty or an imperious rebuke to spiritual sloth and self-indulgence, he can by the harsh strident tones of the trombone, the trumpet and the tuba speak as Elijah spoke that day to the false priests of a decadent faith on the slopes of Carmel."

CHAPEL SPEAKERS, 1924

- | | |
|----------|--|
| January | 6—Dr. William Mann Irvine, Headmaster Mercersburg Academy, Mercersburg, Pa.
13—Mr. James J. Jeffreys, Evangelist, Philadelphia.
20—Mr. William McLaughlin, Business Man, Philadelphia.
27—Dr. Edward T. Devine, Lecturer and Social Worker, New York. |
| February | 3—Dr. Cyrus Alder, President, Dropsie College, Philadelphia.
10—Dr. Alfred E. Stearns, Headmaster Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.
17—Col. Sheldon Potter, Attorney, Philadelphia.
24—Dr. Samuel C. Schmucker, Educator and Lecturer, West Chester State Normal School, West Chester, Pa. |
| March | 2—Dr. M. A. Honline, Religious Educator, Pasadena, California.
9—Mr. Frank D. Witherbee, Superintendent of Admission and Discharge, Girard College.
16—Mr. William B. Vrooman, Vice-President Third National Bank, Philadelphia.
23—Dr. Eugene C. Alder, Headmaster Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, New York.
30—Professor Calvin O. Althouse, Central High School, Philadelphia. |
| April | 6—Dr. Cheesman A. Herrick, President Girard College. |
| " | 13—Mr. William O. Atwood, Business Man, Baltimore, Md. Alumnus Girard College.
20—Mr. Henry F. Schwarz, Business Man, Philadelphia, Alumnus Girard College. |

- April 27—Principal Lewis Perry, The Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H.
- May 4—Mr. A. H. Vautier, Business Man, Philadelphia.
- " 11—Principal Stanley R. Yarnall, Germantown Friends' School, Philadelphia.
- 18—Mr. Joseph A. Davis, Superintendent of Household, Girard College.
- " 25—Hon. Roland S. Morris, Attorney, Philadelphia.
- June 1—Professor J. Duncan Spaeth, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.
- 8—Dr. Cheesman A. Herrick, President Girard College.
- 15—Mr. Walter M. Wood, General Secretary, Y. M. C. A., Philadelphia.
- " 22—Dr. Joseph M. Jameson, Vice-President Girard College.
- " 29—Captain Howard Kirk, Attorney, Philadelphia.
- July 6—Mr. Arthur Bugbee, Secretary, Y. M. C. A., Philadelphia.
- " 13—Mr. Joseph M. McCutcheon, Business Man, Philadelphia, Alumnus Girard College.
- 20—Mr. Hugh F. Denworth, Business Man, Philadelphia, Alumnus Girard College.
- 27—Mr. Ferdinand H. Graser, Business Man, Philadelphia, Alumnus Girard College.
- August 3—Mr. Charles E. Bowman, Teacher, Girard College.
- " 10—Mr. Samuel R. Boggs, Business Man, Philadelphia.
- " 17—Mr. Ellsworth Erskine Jackson, Business Man, Philadelphia.
- " 24—Professor George C. Foust, Girard College.
- " 31—Professor C. Addison Willis, Girard College.
- September 7—Mr. Henry V. Andrews, Teacher, Girard College.
- " 14—Mr. Enoch Hardwick, Student, Colgate University, Alumnus Girard College.
- 21—Dr. Richard Mott Gummere, Headmaster, William Penn Charter School, Philadelphia.
- " 28—Dr. Cheesman A. Herrick, President Girard College.
- October 5—Dr. William T. Ellis, Journalist, Swarthmore, Pa.
- " 12—Mr. George W. Elliott, Assistant Director of Public Safety, Philadelphia.
- 19—Mr. Frank Schoble, Student, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.
- 26—Principal G. Alvin Snook, Frankford High School, Philadelphia.
- November 2—Dr. W. H. Ottman, Teacher, Penn Charter School Philadelphia.
- 9—Dr. John Wilkinson, Physician, Philadelphia.

- November 16—Mr. Edward C. Wood, Secretary, Christian Association
of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.
- " 23—Dr. John L. Haney, President Central High School, Philadelphia.
- " 30—Maj. A. J. Drexel Biddle, Business Man, Philadelphia.
- December 7—Dr. Cheesman A. Herrick, President Girard College.
- " 14—Mr. J. Harvey Borton, Business Man, Philadelphia.
- " 21—Professor James H. Moffatt, Central High School, Philadelphia.
- 28—Mr. Claude A. Simpler, Business Man, Philadelphia,
Alumnus Girard College.

ANNIVERSARIES AND COMMENCEMENTS

New Year's Day,

Hon. William M. Lewis,
Judge, Municipal Court of Philadelphia.

Commencement, January 24,

Cheesman A. Herrick, Ph.D., LL. D.,
President, Girard College.

Lincoln's Birthday,

Hon. Raymond MacNeille,
President Judge, Municipal Court of Philadelphia.

Founder's Day,

Mr. Cornelius D. Garretson,
Class of December, 1899.

Founder's Day (Morning Assembly of students.)

Mr. Edward P. Geuther,
Class of June, 1919.

Commencement, June 19,

D. Montfort Melchior, A.B., A.M.,
Supervisor of High School Instruction, Girard College.

Dedication of the Armory,

Dr. Hollis Dann,
Director of Music, Dep't. of Public Instruction,
Harrisburg, Pa.

Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, A. B., M. D., LL. D.,
Director of Department of Physical Education,
University of Pennsylvania.

Merch B. Stewart,
Colonel, United States Army,
Commandant, U. S. Military Academy, West
Point.

Thanksgiving Day,
Hon. William Potter,
Member, Board of Directors of City Trusts.

LECTURES AND ENTERTAINMENTS—1924

Friday, January 4:

Lecture—"Personal Responsibility"
Mr. Ralph Parlette.

Friday, January 18:

Lecture—"The United States in 1924"
Hon. Simeon D. Fess.

Friday, February 1:

Interpretative Recital—"The Taming of the Shrew"
Professor Livingston Barbour.

Friday, February 15:

Recital—"The Music Master"
Mrs. Miriam Lee Earley Lippincott.

Friday, February 29:

Musical Reading of "Enoch Arden"
Mr. William O. Miller
Mr. Ellis Clark Hamman at the piano.

Friday, March 14:

Interpretative Recital from His Own Poems
Mr. Edmund Vance Cooke.

Friday, March 28:

Illustrated Lecture—"Across Northwest Canada"
Mr. Fullerton L. Waldo.

Friday, April 11:

Concert—
Mrs. Mae Ebrey Hotz, Soprano.
Mr. Bertrand Austin, 'Cello.
Mr. William Sylvano Thunder, Piano.

Friday, October 17:

Illustrated Lecture—"Alaska"

Mr. Edgar C. Raine.

Friday, October 31:

Hallowe'en Entertainment—"An Evening of Magic"

Mr. Paul Fleming.

Friday, November 21:

Concert—

Miss Estelle Gray-Lhevinne, Violinist.

Friday, December 5:

Original Declamation Contest

Members of the Senior Classes.

Friday, December 19:

Christmas Concert

Musical Organizations of Girard College.

Wednesday, December 24:

Christmas Eve Entertainment

Freeman-Hammond Dramatic Company.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION

No other year of my service at the College has brought so much advance in musical instruction as the year 1924. The new Armory gave added opportunities and new stimulus, and both boys and members of staff have responded to the challenge of this new equipment. Mr. Earl Pfouts and Mr. Edward B. Cullen have been engaged for added time to give instruction on the violin or the band instruments. These additional hours have laid the foundation for a better accomplishment in both band and orchestra. Already the orchestra is furnishing the music for most of our indoor exercises, and ultimately it will, no doubt, entirely supersede the band for indoor programs. The band, however, has continued its improvement. In the numerous exhibition drills during the year, the out-of-doors concerts on Founder's Day and Mothers' Days, and the numerous public appearances of the band outside of the College, there has been plenty of opportunity for band work.

Our band was invited to give a concert in connection with the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Carpenters' Company in Philadelphia, and acquitted itself with credit. The band also led the Girard Battalion in the Boys' Week parade and received commendation for its work.

The vocal music of the school has continued to develop. As the director becomes more familiar with the College, and as the members of the staff and the boys better understand him and his ideals, higher accomplishment will naturally result. Repeatedly has the director of music in the College been called on for services elsewhere, an indication of the regard in which he is held; he has written and spoken on his theme in various connections. To those observing results there is the growing conviction that our music work is developing into a great cultural agency in the lives of Girard College boys.

One important musical activity of the year was the Sunday afternoon organ recitals by the College organist. These were given in the auditorium of the High School building at 4.15 on Sunday afternoons during January and February. Supporting soloists from the Girard College staff, one student representative, and a harpist from the outside, contributed to the success of these recitals. It is a pleasure to report that a decision has been made to continue a series of recitals during the forthcoming winter, and it is our hope that such recitals may be a feature from year to year. The organist also gave his annual recital in 1924 under the auspices of the Organ Players Guild.

The new Armory has furnished splendid rooms for band and orchestra rehearsals. It has also supplied numerous practice rooms for violin and piano pupils. Girard College now has the opportunity for music instruction never before enjoyed here, and perhaps enjoyed by few, if any, schools of general education in this country. Girard boys, the most of whom will enter upon exacting occupations in this work-a-day world, particularly need the uplift and inspiration which musical culture can bring them. Music should play a leading part in the training which these boys receive. It is our hope that the little which Girard College has done in the way of developing musical

appreciation and skill is but the promise of a greater benefit which the College will render in the years lying ahead.

THE SUMMER TERM

STAFF OF SUMMER SCHOOL

Supervisor of Bookwork.....	Miss Lyle W. Taylor
Supervisor of Manual Arts.....	Miss Lena May Hibler
Tutor.....	Mr. William H. Ott
Tutor.....	Mr. Herbert F. Arnold
Auditorium Teacher.....	Miss Edna G. Jones
Music Director.....	Mr. Walter E. Howarth
Accompanist.....	Mr. Arthur W. Howes

TEACHERS FOR HIGH SCHOOL GROUP

Mr. Samuel R. Anders
Mr. Edward R. Worthington
Mr. Walter E. Howarth

TEACHERS FOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOL GROUP

BOOKWORK

Miss Lillian A. Reese
Miss Anna Marion Harvey
Miss Mary Nagle
Miss Margaret Steller
Miss May R. Robbins
Miss Caroline B. Teall
Miss Dora Reese
Miss K. Adessa Martin

HANDWORK

Miss Margaretta C. Harris
Miss Joyce Heald
Miss Mary Rementer
Miss Mae I. Toner

A larger number of boys were resident in the College during the past summer than during the summer vacations of several years preceding. Recreational instruction both in bookwork and handwork was continued as formerly, and additional opportunities were given to boys to make up a term's work so that they may come within the possibility of graduation in advance of their eighteenth birthdays. This work was begun several years ago for high school boys, and has enabled a considerable number of boys to graduate who otherwise would never have done so. During the past summer twenty high school boys took the summer instruction in an attempt to advance a

grade. Of the twenty, sixteen were successful, and they were granted the privilege of entering advanced classes. Four boys found the effort too great for them. In addition to the above, eight boys who were so heavily conditioned from the preceding term that they could not have been promoted and advanced with their classes, attended the summer term and of these, seven were successful and one failed.

Ninety-four boys of the elementary school attended the skipping classes during the past summer, and most of these secured an extra promotion. The assistant supervisor in the grammar school division has followed with especial interest the after-success of the boys who attended the summer terms of the past two summers, and she reports that of all those who thus secured their promotion, 88.6 per cent held their places and succeeded in keeping up with the advanced classes to which they were assigned.

Numerous discussions of the all-the-year-round school have recently been brought forward at educational gatherings. The consensus of opinion appears to be that the all-the-year-round school for the average pupil is not desirable, but that it may serve as a means of helping the backward, or the retarded. The experience of Girard College seems to conform to this general conclusion.

The four or five hundred boys who are not in the summer classes, but who have no suitable places to which to go for vacations, present a problem at Girard College which is most difficult of solution. We have introduced as much diversion and recreation for these boys as seems possible on the grounds of the College, and summers here are not without profitable features, but the need still remains for some special vacation provisions for this very considerable company of boys.

Among the pleasant incidents of the past vacation for the boys left back was the entertainment furnished by the Early Eighties organization on the last Wednesday of July. The carnival of this organization has come to be an event in the vacation experience of the Girard boys, and the College is

deeply indebted to the members of the Early Eighties for the personal contribution which they have been making to this carnival.

A special effort was made last year to place all the older boys at employment during the summer, and it is a pleasure to record that except for those who were making up work, practically no boys above sixteen years of age were in summer residence at the College. The Department of Admission and Discharge made arrangements for the employment of two hundred and fifty-seven boys, in part in Philadelphia, and in part on farms in Pennsylvania and in the adjacent states of Delaware and New Jersey. Employment of this sort is the best conceivable experience for our older boys, but it does not offer any relief to the boys who are under fourteen years of age.

SPECIAL CLASSES

Special classes for instruction in art and for the correction of speech defects were continued during the year, and the teachers of these classes were, by action of the Board of Directors, appointed permanently to the staff. The special art instruction, like the special music instruction, is for a limited number having gifts out of the ordinary. The results during the year have demonstrated that there are a few boys of art ability who merit the opportunity given. Not only these few boys, but all the boys of the College are benefited by the existence of such a class as it influences all the art work.

Instruction in the class for speech defects has been successful. Boys who in their earlier years had noticeable impediments of speech have been so improved that before their graduation they are able to take their regular places on the schedule of the morning assembly platform assignments without noticeable handicap. Certain other boys who have a tendency toward speech defects, and whose defects are early detected, are given sufficient instruction to overcome their initial disability; they diagnose their own cases and entirely outgrow their defects. If this were not done, an exaggeration of these tendencies might develop an extreme form of speech limitation.

The special class for disciplinary problems has had few regular pupils. Some over-age boys who need more individual attention than can be given them in the regular classes are assigned to the special class so that they may overcome some of their deficiencies, or have increased opportunities to work on given subjects, but the need for a teacher to handle boys presenting disciplinary problems in Girard College grows less and less. The teacher of the special class, however, has rendered useful aid in examining boys at admission, giving various tests to regular classes, correcting papers, and tabulating results. In addition to this he furnishes reports on individual boys sent to him for examination.

BOYS' SELF-CONTROL AND SELF-DIRECTION

No activity of Girard College in the past year has been more significant than has been the response of the boys to the opportunities given them for a participation in the operations of the Institution. Self-restraint and direction of personal effort are the highest evidences of education, and the boy or the man who can control his own conduct is well started on the road towards an efficient life. Methods of prohibition, suppression and direction of effort are a constant temptation to those in charge of a boarding school for boys. It is far easier to govern boys by authority from above than it is to guide and lead them in the exercise of their own self-control. The latter, however, is the method which promises the larger good. Self-control and self-direction at Girard College begin with the primary school and as the boy advances through the College they grow increasingly important. The Supervising Principal of the Elementary Schools thus reports on the boy cooperation in Buildings Seven and Ten:

"For the last three terms the 6A boys have had entire charge of the halls during the passing of classes. This work is under the direction of the 6A civics teacher. The boys elect their officers for hall positions each month. An officer may be removed for failing to live up to the standards which are formulated by the boys. This work has been carried on in a very

creditable way, and many valuable lessons in good citizenship have been learned.

"Shortly after the project was put in force, it was suggested that original badges be worn by the officers. These badges were designed in the drawing department and were made of brass, in the manual arts department, thus showing excellent correlation.

"The discipline in the halls has really been better since the boys took it in hand than when the teachers had it. It has happened that a number of times one or more of the officers have not lived up to their duties. Cases of this kind are discussed fully in the civics classes, and if the boy is found inattentive to duty, he is relieved of his position and some one else is put in his place. This is an excellent experience from the standpoint of citizenship and is having a fine influence among the boys.

"In Building Seven, the hall officers began taking charge of the halls in February, 1924, and the work has been done there by the 4B classes. The boys pass back and forth in the long hallways without the presence of any teacher, and there is seldom, if ever, any necessity for discipline on account of hall disorder. The 3A classes have assumed the care of the school rooms during school hours, washing blackboards, cleaning erasers, sharpening pencils, etc.

"I think this plan of making boys responsible for hall conduct is one of the best projects that has ever been started in the elementary schools of Girard College."

In connection with the above plan placards have been prepared and printed by the boys themselves and posted in conspicuous points about the buildings. Two of these are given below :

NO. 10 BOYS CARRY ON

Keep your cap in your hand

Watch your line

DO Keep to the right

Return courtesy for courtesy

Cooperate—Be honest—Play fair

Remember passes

Run, shove, or stamp
Straggle or fight
DO NOT Eat in line
Stop to drink
Slide down banisters
Talk loudly

DO Show The G. C. Spirit!

HALL OFFICERS

Be quiet in the halls
Go directly to your positions
Get back to your classes promptly
Keep a neat appearance
Stand well
Play fair
Benefit by just criticism
Keep a clean record

The Vice-President has commented at length on the boys' co-operation in the founding of clubs, and their participation in various other ways in the activities of the College.

"Parallel with the effort to develop better instruction material and adapt it to our teaching plan and to press boys to better effort, has been the placing of a greater demand upon the boy for self-direction in several related ways. In the High School a committee of older boys has charge of hallways and of care of property. Committees elected by the boys of each class serve as a committee on morale for their group. Our halls and lines from Chapel are now controlled entirely by the boys. It is my observation that we get better school discipline and better house discipline as we arouse the boys themselves to greater personal responsibility. In only a few places have we discipline as merely something imposed from above, and in such instances disorder is still justified in the boy's mind as a victory in the contest of wits between boy and officer.

"From an educational standpoint, one of the most important departures of the entire year has been the new plan adopted in

connection with clubs. Formerly these clubs were confined to the class organizations and were merely a 'get together' once each term, usually in the parlor of Building Eight, for refreshments and rather crude entertainment. A few classes succeeded in organizing a program with some educational value, but as a rule the group was so large and the room so crowded that nothing other than general games was found possible. By the new plan, ten different clubs were organized as follows: Camera Club, Chemistry Club, Chess and Checker Club, Commercial Club, Dramatic Club, Electrical Club, Industrial Club, Literary and Debating Club, Naturalist Club and Radio Club. Membership in these was not determined by class organization, but each boy of the organized classes was permitted to choose the club in which he was most interested. In general the results have been all that might be expected in the first year. Our experience has clearly indicated that the highest success of the plan lies in linking these club activities up with the household life of the boy and in some way making them matters which may hold the continued interest of the boys and engage their time more or less continuously as they have leisure, instead of holding a few special meetings. Interest is kept up when each boy has something to do. This matter of proper activity for the occasional odd times during the day when the boys are idle is, I believe, one of our greatest problems and one to which more attention should be given. Nothing is truer than the old saying 'Satan finds work for idle hands.' We ought to have more worth while things for our boys to do when they are not at a fixed assignment.

"For reasons similar to those just mentioned our Camera Club has been one of our most successful organizations. Dark rooms have been fitted up: one in Building Two, and one in Building One, for the use of this club, which is so large that it has been divided into two sections. These dark rooms are used frequently by boys interested, in their leisure household time. Most of the members of the club have cameras, and taken altogether the Camera Club furnishes a very desirable outlet for the energy of its members. The faculty advisors

give suggestions and help on technical matters of picture taking, and the meetings are not infrequently given over to an exhibition of specimens of members' work which is criticised, commented upon by the faculty member with helpful suggestions for improvement for next time. Our Radio Club offers something of the same possibility for continuously interesting the boys outside of the school life.

"A similar plan for giving the boys greater personal responsibility is that of turning over the charge of the Monday morning High School assembly to representatives of the Senior class. The boy appointed reads the scripture and prayer and introduces the speaker. In many instances the speaker is also one of the upper classmen. The order and response at these Monday services is at least quite as good as on other mornings, when an officer is in charge."

The separate assemblies of high school and elementary school boys on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays have given an opportunity for specialized exercises suited to the boys of varying ages. Not only have the older boys conducted Chapel exercises for their group as stated above, but the younger boys have similarly been led to participate in their Chapel services. Commenting on this the Supervising Principal of the Elementary Schools adds:

"I wish to mention the special Chapel exercises as one of the most valuable features of the elementary school work. A special Chapel Program Committee is appointed at the beginning of each term and this Committee makes it a point to have some special program Monday and Friday mornings of each week. On Monday mornings there is usually an offering of some kind by some one connected with the College or from some one outside of the College. On Friday mornings, programs are given by one or more of the Elementary School classes. A goodly number of these programs have been out of the usual order and we think that they are proving very valuable for the boys. Practically every boy in the elementary schools, from the first grade up to 6A, has a part sometime during

the year in doing something in the Chapel, or telling something to the other boys from the Chapel platform."

PRACTICAL EDUCATION

To carry out the ideal above mentioned it has been necessary to make the school work more practical than ever before. School classes in the elementary division are making studies of the daily menu in the College, the food consumed, its cost, etc., and they have been inspecting the laundry and the bakery in order to understand the details which enter into the life of the place. The visits have furnished numerous problems for classes in arithmetic, and various themes for English composition. When school work can be vitally related to the life which boys are leading there is no lack of interest in study. For example, the posters quoted above, and others like them, have given opportunity for English composition and art work. The *Elementary School Review*, composed, illustrated and printed by the boys in the elementary schools, has given splendid opportunity for practical work. In a larger way the *Girard College Magazine* has rendered the same service for the older boys.

As the younger boys have formed committees and assumed responsibilities for the conditions in their own buildings, so the older boys have organized shop committees, hall committees, and property committees to guide and control in the conduct and attitude of the boys. In such matters as care of clothing, books and equipment, these self-controlling and self-directing committees have exercised a fine influence. It is believed that the true ends of education are accomplished when boys can be thus guided to self-control.

With the bringing of the Armory into use in September boys in the battalion and the musical organizations were given lockers for their equipment, and it has been possible to hold them much more definitely to responsibility for their property than heretofore. The releasing of the basement in Building Ten has furnished added space for the storage and care of materials and for better organization of the work in the elementary schools.

In a sense Girard College is constantly trying new methods of instruction, but we believe we are trying these within reason, and that we are not sacrificing boys to experiments. The Vice-President well writes on this phase of our educational activity: "We are not likely to travel far at the College on an unfortunate road and in general our progress is not likely to be undesirable or unsound, either in the instruction methods developed or in the response aroused from the boys, so long as the attention of those responsible is centered upon the boy and his needs. In this respect the alertness of the supervisors and of the instruction staff has never been better in my term of service than now. Poor results, whether in accomplishment or in any unfortunate influences on the attitude of the boy, are quickly uncovered. The teachers are thinking more and more in terms of the boys in their charge, and are more and more measuring their work in units of service rather than in units of subject matter."

There is a deal of satisfaction in feeling that we are heading forward and making progress. The College has continued its membership in the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Middle States and Maryland, and numerous members of the staff have been identified with the work of this association and various other educational bodies. The Supervising Principal of the Elementary Schools represented the College at the meeting of the Department of Superintendents in Chicago in February, and participated in the deliberations of that great meeting. The two assistant supervisors of the elementary schools, and the head of the Department of English in the high school attended the meeting of the Pennsylvania State Education Association at Erie during the Christmas holidays. During the same holiday recess the teacher of expression of the College attended the National Convention of Teachers of Speech at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, where he presented a paper on "School Dramatics." The director of vocal music attended the Music Supervisors' Convention in Cincinnati in February. Twelve members of the instruction staff were in attendance on summer terms of colleges and uni-

versities during the past summer, and each brought back a record of the satisfactory completion of two or more units of work. These various professional interests and activities are a constant source of inspiration and uplift.

HIGH SCHOOL

Each year a slightly increased proportion of the student body of the College is assigned to the regular high school division. Classes of the elementary-industrial and intermediate high school groups, which groups represent the hand-minded boys, or those who have failed in the regular high school work, are growing smaller. But one elementary-industrial class was carried during the term beginning in September last, and the numbers in the intermediate high school division are so small that this division will in February be reduced from three to two classes.

In consequence of the tendency above mentioned the graduating classes have been larger than ever before. The January class of 1924 numbered thirty-five boys. The class graduating in June was by a considerable margin the largest ever graduated from the College, the number in this class being fifty-nine. The largest graduating class before June, 1924, was that of June, 1923, which numbered forty-four.

In both the high school and the elementary school a change in the system of marking and of making reports was adopted during the past year. Instead of the numerical averages, heretofore used, a marking system based on a series of letters was adopted. This latter method is at present commonly in use in colleges and universities, and in many of the best systems of schools both public and private. We believe such a system of letters is fairer to the boys and more satisfactory to the teachers than a system of numerical averages.

Another change adopted was that of substituting for the January and June monthly reports, term reports which will gather up and present the combined results of the term's work and the final examination. Such a term report is more satisfactory as

it represents the complete data on which a boy's promotion is based.

Up until last year the College has always used stock design cards for invitations and announcements. During 1924 we secured an engraved special die or plate for these invitations, presenting an embossed design of the Main Building. The new card is a much more dignified and impressive invitation than the one heretofore used.

Two developments mentioned in the last report are worthy of further mention. First is the work in the teaching of public speaking and the training of boys for platform appearance. This activity has found many ways to express itself, the most important being the platform work of the boys in the joint and separate assemblies of the high school and elementary schools, the various public occasions in which boys participate, and in the work of the dramatic and the literary and debating clubs. During the past year our boys have for the first time presented original declamations in the week day morning assemblies. They have given original talks at some of the public exercises and have acquitted themselves with credit. The dramatic club put on some short plays or sketches at a spring entertainment to which the mothers and friends of the boys were invited. The results from this work give promise of even greater accomplishment in the future.

It is our hope that the auditorium room on the second floor of the Main Building may be given further treatment so that the original plan of making this a center for plays and small entertainments may be carried through. The English department has expressed a desire to secure some stock costumes for use in the presentation of plays. We feel that as the more fundamental work is done with the younger boys we shall have even better results in the future.

The *Lessons in Arithmetic*, prepared by Miss Charlotte A. Ragotzky, mentioned in the Report for 1923, was completed in 1924 and will be brought out early in the new year. The first volume is for use in the first half of the seventh school year; the second volume is for the last half of the same year.

The second volume, like the first, will contain eighty practical lessons and test exercises. The new volume, however, will bulk slightly larger than did the first. The preparation of these lessons has given a fine stimulus to the mathematics work of the College.

It is a pleasure to report that Mr. Clifford D. Hudson, a graduate of the College in June last, was adjudged a winner in the prize competition conducted by the American Chemical Society in 1924. The competition in question was based on some phase of practical or applied chemistry, and young Hudson submitted an essay along with many thousands of other young men and women from all over the country. Six essays were selected as winners from the state of Pennsylvania, and to the writer of each there was awarded a prize of a twenty dollar gold piece. The secretary of the American Chemical Society drew our attention to the fact that the selection of Clifford Hudson's essay reflected credit on Girard College.

MECHANICAL SCHOOL

The year in the Mechanical School has been one of transition, but we believe also of progress. Mr. Simeon vanT. Jester, who had been for six years Superintendent of the Mechanical School, retired at the end of May to enter the service of the Victor Talking Machine Company, in charge of welfare and personnel work. Mr. Jester brought to Girard College a breadth of training and a personal devotion which made his work here a contribution to the development of mechanical instruction both in Girard College and in the country at large.

In advance of Mr. Jester's resignation, a decision had been reached to enter on a program of extensions and building improvements at the Mechanical School. The building there was put into use forty years ago, and in the natural course the building itself had deteriorated, and had become out of date. It fortunately happened that there was space in front of the old Mechanical School building, which made possible a virtual duplication of the original building and the enclosing of a large court which will further supplement the facilities for the work of this

school. Just in advance of the summer vacation the Board of Directors of City Trusts let a contract for the addition above mentioned, and for the reconstruction in part of the old building. Work on this was begun before the summer vacation and has gone steadily forward during the autumn. The developments have been sufficient to indicate that when this additional building and the alterations are completed the College will be much better equipped for instruction in this field.

Conditions for work at the Mechanical School have been somewhat upset by the changes above mentioned. After careful consideration the officers of the College have not seen their way to recommend a new superintendent. The Vice-President has given special attention to the new building and to the work of the Mechanical School in the way of adapting it to the conditions which the new building program imposes. While there have been embarrassments and difficulties in carrying forward the regular work it has been kept going without serious interruption.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT

A steady advance has been made in commercial instruction during the past year. The curriculum has been further worked out and perfected, and more and more the commercial work is becoming a distinct branch of instructional activities. One important feature of the year's development has been the Commercial Forum which has held meetings from time to time. This Forum is presided over by one of the boys who introduces the outside speakers. Following the address of each speaker there is a discussion, with questions from the floor, and a general participation of the boys in the matter considered. Reporters are appointed to prepare an account of the Forum meetings; these are compiled and duplicated for general distribution.

The Commercial Forum and the Commercial Club have much to commend them. First of all they are breaking down the barriers between the business community and the school which is seeking to train boys for service in the business community. Representatives of business come to the school and bring practical matters growing out of their experience, familiarizing the boys with the true spirit and atmosphere of business. Boys

who have contacts with this sort of school work are likely to be much less embarrassed when they go to positions at graduation.

One of the interesting activities of the commercial department has been the more intelligent guidance of boys in the choice of the course of study on which they will enter. In the commercial department there is a subdivision between shorthand and clerical work. Methods of selection and ultimate assignment of boys to one of these departments is in some sense indicated by the accompanying blank.

GIRARD COLLEGE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT

ELECTION OF SHORTHAND OR CLERICAL COURSE

Name..... Class..... Age.....

I expect to elect the.....Course
for the following reasons:

1.
.....
2.
.....
3.
.....

I like the following studies best.....

My lowest marks are in the following studies.....

TEACHER'S REPORT

English.....Mathematics.....

Spelling.....Bookkeeping.....

Note: Indicate ability by—A, Excellent; B, Good; C, Fair;
D, Poor; E, Failure.

SPECIAL TESTS

English.....Mathematics.....

Spelling.....Clerical Ability.....

FINAL ADVICE

Boy should take the.....Course

Signed.....

Head of Department

MILITARY INSTRUCTION

The most important single accomplishment of the year at Girard College was the completion of the Armory. The Armory will serve a three-fold purpose: military instruction, recreational and physical education, and musical instruction and practice. The most obvious need of the Armory was for military instruction, but its use will be quite as determining in the other directions mentioned above.

As recorded in earlier reports the contract for this building was let and the building actually begun in the spring of 1922. The work on the Armory was fairly completed before the close of the last spring term, and the keys were turned over at that time. The summer gave opportunity for furnishing, and we entered on the full use of the Armory with the beginning of the fall term in September. The building was dedicated on October 10, addresses being given by Col. Merch B. Stewart, Commandant of the Battalion at West Point, speaking for military instruction, Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, Director of Physical Education at the University of Pennsylvania, speaking for physical education, and Dr. Hollis Dann, Director of Music in the State Department of Public Instruction, speaking for music. The three addresses delivered on this occasion are presented collectively in the later pages of this report, and a reading of them will indicate the substantial contribution which each of them made to the subject with which it dealt.

The Armory building has been much admired. In exterior it is pleasing and it fits into the landscape at Girard College admirably. In its interior it is practical and lends itself to the three purposes for which it was designed. The architect, Mr. John T. Windrim, gave a great deal of personal time and attention to the plans for this building, and we have the feeling that the building is a credit to him as well as a great addition to Girard College. When the building had been completed Mr. Windrim sent a group of the younger men from his office, who had contributed in some way to its detailed plans, for an inspection, and in doing so reminded them that it was because of the spirit of his honored father, which still pervaded his es-

tablishment, that they had been able to do this job so satisfactorily. Mr. Windrim felt that the tradition of James H. Windrim which permeated his office was the influence which had enabled them to do a creditable piece of work, and he was generous enough to say that Girard College had made its contribution to the education of James H. Windrim. If this be true, the service of the College to the father later came back to it in the work of James H. Windrim's son, which has been greatly to the advantage of the Institution.

The record of the year should not be concluded without a word of appreciation for Messrs. Irwin and Leighton, the builders of the Armory. As the work progressed this enterprising firm took increased interest in the execution of their contract. The members of the firm repeatedly said that they regarded this building as something above and beyond the ordinary commercial operations on which they were usually engaged, and it was their aim to make the building so good that it would be a credit to them, as it was a credit to the designer. Many who observed the work of Irwin and Leighton when it was in progress and who have viewed the completed operation have paid them a tribute of sincere appreciation for the way in which they executed their contract.

With the facilities in the Armory it is possible to draw up and review the entire battalion, though space does not permit much manœuvring of the battalion. It happened that on Founder's Day, 1924, for the first time in the past fifteen years, a rain prevented the drill out-of-doors, and the Armory was brought into use. The battalion was reviewed by General Fred W. Sladen, Superintendent of West Point, and at the completion of the review General Sladen said to a member of the Board of Directors who accompanied him, that he would like to have as good an armory as we had for the use of West Point, as he would like also to have the Girard College band as a part of his military organization.

The practical use of the Armory has shown that two companies can be drilled to advantage on the floor at one time, and the recreation room downstairs can be utilized for the drilling

of the recruits. By this arrangement it becomes possible to drill each of the four companies once each week, and to keep the military work in much better form during the winter months when it is not possible to get out-of-doors.

The entering on the use of the Armory and the prospect of a review of the battalion on October 10 in connection with the Armory dedication stimulated the interest in military drill so that the accomplishment of the battalion during the past autumn was far and away in advance of what it has ever been in any corresponding term during the incumbency of the present president of the Institution. It is not too much to add that the interest in military training and the results which flow from it are certain to be better in the years to come.

It should be remembered that Girard College is not a military school. The boys take military training as a part of their system of education. It serves its purpose in developing boys physically and in teaching them to observe directions, to obey orders and to cooperate with their fellows. After a careful observation of the educational results extending over a goodly number of years, the conclusion is forced that for such a school as Girard College there is a decided advantage in continuing military training. This does not mean that our boys are militarists, or that our education contributes to perpetuating war. Speaking generally, few of our boys follow military careers after leaving here, and we have never detected the slightest tendency toward the development of a warlike spirit. We did observe, however, that in the time of great need those trained in the College came forward to serve their country and the world.

CONTINUED EDUCATION

Numerous recent graduates who have been in colleges and universities have completed their courses; some have entered on professional studies, some have gone into teaching and others into business. It is fair to say that life means an entirely different thing to these young men because of the added years of education which they have had, and that they are going to suc-

ceed in a way which would have been impossible to them except for this new opportunity. In the year ending in June last, forty former students of the College were known to have been in colleges, universities and professional schools pursuing advanced courses of study under a day arrangement. In addition probably an equal number were in attendance on night school courses, endeavoring to give themselves better equipment in the practical subjects with which they were dealing. To take a single class, it was found that of the thirty-five boys who graduated in June, 1921, there were this year a total of seven in attendance on four different colleges in Pennsylvania; five of the seven were in the senior class, one was a junior and one a sophomore, all with good standing and with every prospect of graduation. Thus it appears that twenty per cent of a class graduating from Girard College three and one-half years ago is already within striking distance of completing a college course.

The rule heretofore followed of using income from the Lawrence Todd fund and of assigning the Miller and Windrim scholarships has been continued. Also contributions from the Alumni have been solicited to aid an additional number of boys. The plan was continued of paying tuition and helping boys to earn the means of providing for their other expenses. Such effort on their part is first of all a guarantee that they go to college with a serious purpose, and we are also of the opinion that boys who thus struggle to sustain themselves are reasonably sure of turning their opportunities for education to good account.

The scholarships now available are a real help, but they do not fully meet the need shown to exist. As graduating classes increase in numbers, and as, at the same time, the desire for higher education is intensified, there is a demand from worthy boys for more scholarships than we are now able to supply.

Another experience under the administrative control of the Board of Directors of City Trusts is significant as bearing on the results from scholarships. The Simon Muhr fund was established in 1896, and in the twenty-eight years of its existence

it has given aid to a very considerable number of the graduates of the public high schools. A recent compilation of the records of former Simon Muhr scholarship holders makes an impressive document, and one showing the unmistakable worth of scholarships when they are wisely distributed. With these former Simon Muhr scholarship holders the occupation followed is most largely that of teacher, next in order being that of lawyer, physician and business man.

By the present method of paying tuition only, the Lawrence Todd fund provides about twelve scholarships per year. The endowed scholarships mentioned above bring the number up to fourteen, and the Alumni funds have added to this four or five additional. Thus we have at present a little less than twenty scholarships available, several of these coming from personal contributions from year to year. The number of boys now in college has reached forty, so that the scholarship aid is obviously inadequate to meet the needs. Alumni who wish to show their appreciation for what they have received at Girard College could find no better way in which to do this than by endowing scholarships in their names, and it is the hope of the present administration of the College that a very considerable number of endowed scholarships will be made available in the next few years.

PRIZES

The following list of special prizes indicates a growing interest in this matter. The American Legion prize is now presented twice a year through the Stephen Girard Post, No. 320. In addition, another special prize has been offered by Howard L. Williams, a graduate of the College in 1881, who tenders a prize of ten dollars each term to the student of the graduating class attaining the greatest proficiency in shorthand. Mr. Williams was an early shorthand pupil of the College, beginning its study when shorthand was established as a branch of instruction in 1880. He has been in the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad continuously since his graduation from the College. Mr. Williams' abiding interest and his desire to evidence this interest in some tangible way are appreciated.

The Key Man prizes for the year have been continued. George H. Dunkle received the award for the term ending in June, 1924, and Edward W. Jacobs for the term from September to January. Already five names have been added to the Key Man prize list, and as we carry the plan forward this list promises to be made up of a group of selected names of boys who have contributed in the right way to the student activities of Girard College.

Two special music prizes to the value of fifty dollars each were given during the past year, in accordance with a plan earlier approved of presenting a musical instrument, or a substantial contribution towards a musical instrument, to any boy who has shown unusual ability in music, and who seems likely to follow music professionally. A prize of fifty dollars was voted in June to Lawrence Sommers towards the purchase of a violin, and the same amount was similarly voted in January to Charles S. Smith towards the purchase price of an oboe. Both of these young men have shown abilities out of the ordinary on their instruments, and there is the expectation that they will follow music as a career.

In addition to the prizes granted by the College and the Clifford D. Hudson, mentioned above, and to the prize of a twenty dollars of the American Chemical Society awarded to Clifford D. Hudson, mentioned above, and to the prize of a six tube portable radio outfit awarded to Robert W. Grant, a fifteen year old boy of the second year high school class, for his essay on "Home Lighting." Robert Grant's essay was one of a large number submitted in a competition arranged by the Home Lighting Association. The success of these two young men in competition with representatives of other schools gives a measure of the quality of work which Girard College boys are able to turn out.

Special prizes also were presented by various individuals and groups of the Alumni.

Gold watches were presented, according to the terms of the will of the late General Louis Wagner, to the students of the

graduating classes having the highest scholarship averages for their last two years' work :

September Award—Howard K. Schwamb

February Award—Edward W. Jacobs

Prizes awarded by the Girard College Alumni to the three members of the Senior classes for the best original declamations were presented in February :

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------|
| 1. Edward W. Jacobs..... | \$15.00 |
| 2. Kenneth T. Walters..... | 10.00 |
| 3. Gilbert D. Yeager..... | 5.00 |

Bronze medals were presented by l'Alliance Francaise to the pupils of the High School showing the greatest proficiency in the study of the French language and literature.

September Award—Francis Lowe

February Award—Hyman Maron

The John Humphreys prizes for the best descriptive essays on the annual trip to Washington submitted by the pupils of the Senior classes were awarded in February :

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| 1. George M. Heisey..... | \$10.00 |
| 2. Benjamin S. Daveler..... | 5.00 |
| 3. Isaac Moscovitz..... | 2.50 |

The "Early Eighties" prizes for the best essays on "Thrift," by the pupils of the second High School Year, were awarded in February :

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------|
| 1. Franklin D. Ickes..... | \$5.00 |
| 2. Raymond McClure..... | 3.00 |
| 3. Hyman Maron..... | 2.00 |

Prizes were presented in September by the "Early Eighties" for proficiency in Manual Arts, as follows :

- | | |
|--|--------|
| 1. Edward C. Ephault—Books to the value of | \$5.00 |
| 2. William Klose—Books to the value of | 3.00 |

The prize of a gold medal, awarded by the Girard Alumni of Western Pennsylvania, for general proficiency in athletics, was presented in February to Alphonso Perotti.

Three prizes, awarded by Mr. Harry Brocklehurst, Class of

1871, for the best essays on "Safety Devices" were presented in February to:

1. William Bell.....\$5.00
2. Willard Pruyn..... 3.00
3. Thomas McCue..... 2.00

Two prizes awarded by the Girard Alumni of Central Pennsylvania to the students from that region attaining the best record in scholarship, athletics and deportment combined were presented in February to:

1. George M. Heisey.....\$15.00
2. John E. VanHorn..... 10.00

The Girard Band Association Prizes to students showing the greatest proficiency in the orchestra were presented in February to:

1. Percy B. Thorne.....\$5.00
2. Marvin A. S. Greene.....2.50

Two prizes were awarded in February by Mr. Horatio Batezell, Class of December, 1897, to students for the best singing with soprano or alto voice to:

1. Frederick J. Lane.....\$5.00
2. Everett M. Hoffman..... 2.50

The Howard L. Williams prize of \$10.00, awarded to the student of the graduating class attaining the greatest proficiency in shorthand, was presented in February to Edward W. Jacobs.

The F. Amedee Bregy prize of \$5.00, awarded to the student of the Art Class producing the best water color, was presented in February to Russell R. Pealer.

Two special art prizes awarded by Miss Edith M. Bregy, teacher of the art class, for the best drawing and marked progress, respectively, were presented in February to:

1. John A. Sippel.....\$2.50
2. Robert R. Scheirer..... 2.50

Bronze medals, awarded by the American Legion, through the Stephen Girard Post, No. 320, to the students of the high-

est grammar school grade for the best record in scholarship, athletics, and citizenship combined, were presented to:

Selwyn Edwards.....June Award
George L. Manning.....February Award

Prizes were presented by Girard College to Key Men as follows:

Class of June, 1924

George H. Dunkle—Gold Watch.

Class of January, 1925

Edward W. Jacobs—Books to the value of \$50.00.

Special Prizes were also presented by the College to cadets for meritorious service in the Military Department as follows:

To the Captain of the company excelling in competitive drill, and to the Captain of the company ranking second:

September Awards:

1. Walter Maillardet, Company D, Saber.
2. Clinton J. Johnson, Company C, Silver Medal.

February Awards:

1. Edward W. Jacobs, Company C, Saber.
2. George D. Doran, Company A, Silver Medal.

A silver medal was awarded each term to the cadet ranking highest in individual drill, and a bronze medal to the cadet ranking second:

September Awards:

1. Rowland A. McDaniels, Sergeant, Company D.
2. Robert R. Saddington, Private, Company D.

February Awards:

1. Malcolm L. Fink, Private, Company B.
2. Lewis L. James, Corporal, Company D.

Photographs of the winning companies were presented to members of companies D and C.

Prizes presented by the College for proficiency in Piano Music:

1. Theodore W. Lingsch.....\$5.00
2. Howard S. Roberts.....2.50

A list of the general prize awards for the year will be found on a later page of this report.

SAVING FUND ACCOUNT

	<i>Deposits</i>	<i>Withdrawals</i>	<i>Totals</i>
1896.....	\$234.07	\$5.00	\$229.07
1897.....	446.79	22.52	653.34
1898.....	437.04	113.91	976.47
1899.....	340.12	70.35	1246.24
1900.....	452.36	153.20	1545.40
1901.....	503.79	164.42	1884.77
1902.....	518.81	367.73	2035.85
1903.....	606.70	468.67	2173.88
1904.....	743.21	482.02	2435.07
1905.....	758.20	419.51	2773.76
1906.....	764.80	842.31	2696.25
1907.....	939.74	246.00	3389.99
1908.....	851.72	510.95	3730.67
1909.....	970.88	651.36	4050.28
1910.....	828.70	945.88	3933.10
1911.....	1334.14	800.55	4466.69
1912.....	1360.27	949.32	4877.64
1913.....	1694.00	568.10	6003.54
1914.....	1704.91	709.20	6999.25
1915.....	1678.12	360.24	8317.13
1916.....	1941.61	1082.02	9176.72
1917.....	2642.82	1273.05	10546.49
1918.....	2437.31	2166.01	10817.79
1919.....	3061.17	1589.75	12289.21
1920.....	5344.45	1439.28	16194.38
1921.....	4449.56	2168.74	18475.20
1922.....	5129.14	3847.16	19757.18
1923.....	7862.49	3776.38	23843.29
1924.....	8154.29	5518.71	26478.87
<hr/>			
	\$58,191.21	\$31,712.34	\$26,478.87
Interest to December 31, 1923.....			\$3,099.62
Interest for year ending December 31, 1924.....			\$ 963.31
Total Saving Fund Deposits December 31, 1924.....			29,660.94
Accounts opened in 1920.....			190
" " " 1921.....			159
" " " 1922.....			222
" " " 1923.....			196
" " " 1924.....			197

Total number of accounts December 31, 1920.....	1091
Total number of accounts December 31, 1921.....	1136
Total number of accounts December 31, 1922.....	1172
Total number of accounts December 31, 1923.....	1198
Total number of accounts December 31, 1924.....	1223

STAMP ACCOUNT

	<i>Value</i> <i>December 31, 1924</i>	<i>Total</i>
-		
115 War Saving Stamps, Series of 1920.....	\$5.00	\$575.00
57 War Saving Stamps, Series of 1921.....	4.59	261.63
		<hr/> \$836.63

TOTAL SAVINGS OF PUPILS

Saving Fund	\$29,660.94
Stamps	836.63
War Savings Certificate.....	42.40
Liberty Bonds	100.00
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$30,639.97

Shortly after the first of the year the War Saving Stamps, Series of 1919, to the number of 288, held for the account of students of the College, were presented for payment at the face value of \$5.00 each, a total of \$1440. Of this amount \$1275 was deposited to the respective Saving Fund accounts of students and \$165 returned to students who had left the Institution.

HEALTH

In the President's Report for 1923 mention was made of the appointment of Dr. Thomas McCrae as Visiting Physician at Girard College, and confidence was expressed as to the good results which would follow from his service. It is a pleasure to record a realization of those hopes in the relatively brief time during which Dr. McCrae has been with us. The health record for the year has been unusually good. There really have been no cases of alarming or critical illness and the calendar year closed without a death in our large family. The last boy to be taken from us by death was Harry Black, who passed away

on December 7, 1923. Supplementary to the Infirmary Report given below, and interpreting its main facts the Visiting Physician writes as follows:

"In reviewing the work of the Medical Department of Girard College for 1924, perhaps the most striking impression is made by the small number of cases of severe illness. I think there can be no question of this being due, to a considerable extent, to the rule that every complaint is treated seriously and if there is any question of doubt, the boy is admitted to the Infirmary for observation. This accounts for the very large number of cases (795) under the heading 'Observation' in the report for the year. The vast majority of these proved to be minor disturbances, which, probably, would not have amounted to much in any case, but in the small number in whom the complaint represented the onset of more serious illness, undoubtedly the fact that they were put at rest at once had much to do in lessening the severity of such attacks. This is particularly important in pneumonia, of which during the year there were 14 cases.

"The number of operations for removal of tonsils and adenoids (197) seems large, but we have been making a steady attempt to have the tonsils removed in all boys in whom they are seriously diseased. As a result of this we hope that the number of cases of acute tonsillitis will be materially reduced. There were 176 of these during the past year, and, in addition, a number of the cases of acute inflammation of the middle ear (otitis media) were secondary to tonsillar disease. In addition, it is hoped that the removal of infected tonsils will reduce the number of cases of rheumatic fever, chorea, and endocarditis (inflammation of the valves of the heart). When one realizes that approximately 50 per cent. of the students in academic colleges have seriously diseased tonsils, the number of cases in Girard College does not seem to be greater than the average.

"There are a large number of cases of acute conjunctivitis (234 in all). These cases are comparatively mild and do not result in any permanent harm to the eyes. There does not seem to be evident special cause to account for these cases.

"The nursing and care given to the patients in the Infirmary are excellent. The nursing staff is thoroughly efficient."

Work of the Ophthalmological department for 1924 continued along established lines. During the year 1469 boys were given a visual test. In addition to these 577 boys applied for examination and treatment. Of the number above mentioned there were 1218 visits subsequent to the first examination. The total number of visits to the ophthalmologist in the year was 3264. The number of boys refracted was 124; the number of individual boys treated for affections other than refractive errors, 348.

The ophthalmologist refers with commendation to the excellent record of the Mechanical School in the limited number of injuries there during the year. Only a few cases were treated from that quarter, and those were of a minor character. In no case was the vision of any boy in any way impaired.

One of the incidents in the care of the eyes during the year was a persistent epidemic of acute inflammatory conjunctivitis. With the onset of this affection there was congestion and intense redness of the eyes and a limited discharge. The disease yielded promptly to treatment and cleared up in a few days. Sometimes boys neglected to report their condition and escaped detection until there developed an acute catarrhal conjunctivitis. A reported irritation of the eyes of boys coming out of the swimming pool brought the sterilization of the water there under suspicion and after experimentation a change was made from the chlorine method of sterilization to the use of sulphate of copper. The number of cases of conjunctivitis fell off toward the end of the spring term, and the source of the infection or the exciting cause of the disease seems to have been eliminated.

A decision to secure for each boy who is dependent on his spectacles two pairs of spectacles, so that in case of breakage or loss, there will be available a duplicate pair which can be brought immediately into use while the broken or lost ones are being repaired or reproduced, seems worthy of mention. It has frequently happened that boys dependent on their glasses were suddenly deprived of their use, and either they suffered from the improper use of their eyes, or lost in their school work. It is believed that the practice now adopted is

the one generally observed by those who are dependent on spectacles, and that we shall materially improve the service in this particular.

The ear, nose and throat work has gone forward actively during the year. More than one thousand boys were treated by the physician in charge during 1924. Several hundred boys were examined for possible affections of the ear, nose or throat, and if the symptoms pointed to the need for corrective measures these were applied. In this branch of service during the year there were performed 222 major operations; 197 tonsil and adenoid operations were performed; 23 operations for correcting obstructed and deformed noses; and two mastoid operations were done. The results from this large operative treatment have been beneficial as is evidenced by the lessened number of colds, tonsilitis, and ear affections. There have also been fewer epidemics involving these ailments during the year.

The practice of immunizing boys to prevent diphtheria has been continued with excellent results. Some sporadic cases of diphtheria developed during the summer, but curiously enough one of these was of a boy admitted in June who had not received the toxin-anti-toxin injection and the others were of boys recently admitted for whom the complete immunization had not been effected. We can still say that for the past four years the College has not developed a case of diphtheria where the Schick Test had been fully applied:

A new incident in the application of the Schick Test was a decision to have the test administered by the College physician instead of depending on the physicians of the Bureau of Health. The routine procedure in the administering of this test was considered so well established that it did not seem to the Board of Directors necessary to impose upon the Bureau of Health the burden of sending a man here at frequent intervals to give the injections.

The following is a classified list of the diseases, operations and other matters of record for which pupils of the College were under observation in the Infirmary during the year 1924.

GENERAL DISEASES		GASTRO-INTESTINAL DISEASES	
Cerebral hemorrhage	1	Abdominal pain	16
Chorea	4	Constipation	3
Endocarditis, acute	2	Diarrhoea	2
Epilepsy	2	Enteritis	1
Hysteria (maid)	1	Intestinal toxæmia	5
Headache	42	Indigestion, acute	5
Myalgia	5	Jaundice, acute catarrhal	5
Nephritis, acute	1	Stomatitis	1
Phosphaturia	1		
Rheumatic fever	12	Total	38
Renal calculus	1		
Serum sickness	2	NOSE, THROAT AND EAR DISEASES	
Syncope	2	Coryza, acute	33
Total	76	Earache	25
		Epistaxis	2
UNCLASSIFIED		Otitis media, acute	37
Discipline	15	Pharyngitis	38
Nostalgia	5	Tonsillitis	176
Observation	795	Total	313
Total	815		
ACCIDENTS		OPERATIONS	
Burns	2	Appendectomy	8
Concussion of brain (slight)	1	Circumcision	4
Dislocation, cartilage of knee	1	Hydrocele, operation for	1
Dislocation, elbow	2	Hernia, operation for	7
Dislocation, finger	2	Deep abscess of neck drained..	1
Fracture, forearm	13	Dislocation of fore finger, op- eration for reduction of....	1
Fracture, clavicle	2	For removal of bone seques- trum from broken arm....	1
Fracture, tibia	1	For removal of encysted shot from eyelid.....	1
Fracture, tibia and fibula	1	Varicocele, operation for....	6
Fracture, femur	1	Mastoid, opened and drained..	2
Fracture, elbow	2	Submucous resection	23
Fracture, patella	1	Tonsils and adenoids removed	197
Sprains	27	Total	252
Wounds, lacerated	15		
Wounds, infected	13	SKIN DISEASES	
Wounds, contused	30	Dermatitis venenata	7
Wounds, punctured	2	Erythema, simple	15
Total	116	Erythema, multififorma	2
LOCALIZED INFLAMMATIONS		Eczema, acute vesicular	3
Abscess, of neck	1	Herpes zoster	2
Abscess, ischio-rectal	2	Impetigo contagiosa	15
Abscess, eye lid	1	Pompholyx	11
Abscess, peritonsillar	1	Molluscum contagiosum	5
Adenitis	7	Seborrhoea sicca	2
Cellulitis	3	Pediculosis capitis	5
Furunculosis	8	Pityriasis rosea	7
Toothache	1	Scabies	2
Total	24	Urticaria	4
		Total	80

EYE DISEASES	
Conjunctivitis, simple	62
Conjunctivitis, acute catarrhal	172
Burn of Cornea	1
Hordeolum	7
Foreign body in eye	11
Keratitis	2
Retino-choroiditis	1

Total..... 256

RESPIRATORY DISEASES	
Bronchitis, acute	88
Bronchitis, chronic	3
Laryngitis	17
Pneumonia, broncho	11
Pneumonia, lobar	3

Total..... 122

ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES	
Diphtheria	2
Measles	7
Mumps	6
Scarlet fever.....	1
Scarlet fever, contacts.....	8
Varicella	12

Total 36

Total housed in Infirmary for
all causes during the year
19242138

DENTAL DEPARTMENT

The statistics of the dental department indicate a marked increase in the number of permanent teeth devitalized, putrescent, and abscessed. The Dentist-in-chief explains these unfavorable statistics by the statement that the dental department was short-handed for the previous two years, that there were frequent changes in staff, and that the work had not been followed up closely.

At the close of the school year in June a decision was reached for the services of the full time of three assistant dentists to operate at their chairs. In the selection of men for these positions the Dentist-in-chief proceeded with more personal attention than he has ever before given in the selection of assistant dentists. The resignation of the mechanical assistant in August gave an opportunity for a change in the organization, and instead of the appointment of another young woman as mechanical assistant the Dentist-in-chief asked that there be appointed a special assistant to him, to aid in the field of orthodontia, and to take over some of the routine work for which he has heretofore cared. By this arrangement the chief dentist has been freed for supervision and inspection of the work and the examination of boys. Decided improvements followed during the past autumn. The young men now serving in the department are willing workers of good ability.

The detailed record of the work done in the dental department during the year ending December 31, 1924, is indicated by the statistical tables given below. With the statistics for the past year are introduced comparisons with the work done in earlier years.

	1922	1923	Percentage	1924	Percentage
Amalgam fillings	1,021	1,538	50.6 Inc.	2,470	60.6 Inc.
Phosphate fillings	3,499	2,496	27.8 Dec.	2,426	2.8 Dec.
Gutta Percha fillings	69	127	84.1 Inc.	292	129.9 Inc.
Temporary stoppings	136	188	38.2 "	306	41.5 "
Permanent teeth devitalized	20	21	5. "	75	257.1 "
Permanent teeth devitalized	1	0	100. Dec.	0	257.1 "
Permanent teeth putrescent	20	9	55. Dec.	49	444.4 "
Permanent teeth abscessed	13	0	1300. "	9	900. "
Permanent teeth abscessed	4	1	75. "	3	300. "
Temporary teeth abscessed	23	2	91.3 "	27	1250. "
Permanent root canals filled	56	73	30.4 Inc.	298	301.3 "
Temporary root canals filled	0	0		1	100. "
Dental Radiographs made	113	105	7.1 Dec.	373	255.2 "
Inlays	48	45	6.3 "	67	48.5 "
Crowns	1	4	300. Inc.	1	75. Dec.
Bridges	0	0		0	00 "
Teeth cleaned	2,163	388	72.8 Dec.	875	48.8 Inc.
Extractions of permanent teeth	12	14	16.7 Inc.	37	169.2 "
Number of treatments	4,132	3,397	12.9 Dec.	4,084	12.9 "
Total number of operations	11,208	8,776	21.7 Dec.	11,186	27.5 Inc.

INCREASE AND DECREASE FROM 1922 TO 1924

	1922	1923	1924
Permanent teeth devitalized	20	21	75
Permanent teeth putrescent	20	9	49
Permanent teeth abscessed	4	1	3

DECREASE IN THIRTEEN YEARS

	1912	1922	1924
Permanent teeth devitalized	170	21	75
Permanent teeth putrescent	151	9	49
Permanent teeth abscessed	22	1	3
Average	343	31	127

DOMESTIC ECONOMY

Limitations in space and the predisposing character of buildings have prevented any extensive or general change of method in the department of Domestic Economy. This, however, does not mean that the work in this department is being done in exactly the same way year after year. The Superintendent and his co-laborers, the Dietitian and the Supervisors, find ways to better the service even under the fixed conditions imposed. One important change during the year was the extension of facilities

for more frequent bathing and the giving of further supplies of clothing and handkerchiefs for changes heretofore not possible. With frequent bathing a towel a day per boy became necessary. These added services, which look simple enough in themselves, imposed extra labor upon the College laundry. This meant necessarily more help and more machinery with which to work. In so seemingly slight a matter as the length of the loaf of bread turned out in the bakery there was the possibility of a betterment. Instead of loaves nine inches long a new set of molds have been secured making it possible to bake loaves twenty inches long. This new type of loaf cuts more uniformly, does away with broken pieces at the ends of loaves, thus enabling us to furnish the bread more attractively and at a saving.

The Department has found the help in the large dining room of Building Eight a continual problem. The bigness of that room, necessitating a great amount of coarse work in mopping and cleaning up, has presented a difficulty for years. Two changes were adopted during 1924: one was the appointment of an Assistant Supervisor to break in the girls, instruct them in their work, and give general oversight to their service; the other was the securing of men to do the mopping and coarse cleaning, which materially lessened the demands made upon the girls. These changes bettered the conditions though they did not entirely correct them.

The small number of boys left back at the Christmas holidays made it possible to assemble all the boys and the officers in residence, in the officers' dining room and the Directors' small dining room adjacent thereto. This pleasing innovation enabled the officers and the boys to sit down together and to practice some of the amenities of social life. All who participated in this change could not but look forward to a time when a series of small dining rooms would make it possible for the officers and a certain number of the teachers to dine with groups of boys regularly.

Making deduction from the total subsistence charge for the year, of the expenditures which were not for foodstuffs, we note that there was a net expenditure for the last named articles

aggregating \$244,603.22. A computation based on everything charged to subsistence and taking into account the boys only shows that the per capita cost of subsistence for the year was \$170.04. If the officers and help are included in the computation the per capita cost was \$143.94. If foodstuffs only were made the basis of the computation, and the per capita cost were for boys only, the results show \$161.24. If the boys officers and employees be included, and the basis be the cost of foodstuffs only, the average cost for the year was \$136.49. The expenditure for subsistence during the last year was \$3,076.67 less than for 1923, or a percentage decrease of 1.18.

The amount expended for clothing during 1924 was \$131,-619.52, showing an increase over the expenditure for the same purpose in 1923 of \$6,234.26, or a percentage increase of 4.97.

The per capita expenditure for clothing, including the outfitting of boys who leave the College, is slightly over \$80 per year. If the clothing expenditure for outfits were deducted the cost is found to be approximately \$1.50 less per year per boy. The number of clothing items furnished per year per boy run as follows: 2 suits with extra trousers; 1 overcoat averaging three years' wear; 6 shirts; 10 to 12 pairs of stockings, or 10 to 12 pairs of half hose; 4 suits of summer underwear; 2 suits of winter underwear; 1 pair of khaki trousers; 12 semi-soft collars; 3 caps; 1 pair of gloves; 10 to 12 handkerchiefs; 6 neckties; 2 nightshirts; 1 belt; 3 pairs of garters; 3 pairs of shoes; 1 pair of rubbers. The above, we believe, fairly conforms to the directions of the Girard Will that boys shall be "clothed with plain but decent apparel." We believe also that the administration of the College conforms in another particular to the directions of the Girard Will that the "persons and clothes of the boys shall be kept clean."

GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS

In addition to the new Armory, completed and dedicated in 1924, and the contract for an addition to the Mechanical School and the reconstruction of the old Mechanical School building,

mentioned above, betterments and alterations to numerous other buildings of the College have been made during the year.

The system of hot water heat mentioned in the last Annual Report was completed in 1924, and the results from its use indicate the wisdom of that change. The addition of the Armory necessitated one-sixth increased heat demand, but even with this increase there was an economy of about fifteen per cent in the coal consumption. Even more important, the buildings throughout have been more evenly and pleasantly heated than was possible by the use of steam. The establishment of a balanced relationship between the temperature of the outside air and the temperature at which the hot water for heat is run, makes possible an adequate heating of the buildings in coldest weather and a moderate heat when the weather is mild. The advantages of the new system were especially noticeable in the spring and autumn when there was a chill in the buildings requiring a small amount of heat.

A survey of the buildings of the College by the Fire Marshal of the Department of Public Safety early in 1924 resulted in various recommendations for better fire protection and an equipment for fire alarms. Various gongs, sprinkler systems, and an increased number of fire extinguishers were added to the buildings. Exits also were more clearly marked. In addition to the foregoing, improved fire-escapes were recommended for Buildings Five, Seven and Nine; contracts for these were let during the year and the work is in progress.

A study of the question of introducing a larger number of boys into the College has proved an interesting part of the year's work. After a good deal of attention to this matter we have been led to believe that some increase in the number of boys would be possible without impairing the quality of work done, especially if additional playgrounds and recreation space could be secured outside the present enclosure. From eighty to one hundred boys might be added through the introduction of the cottage system at the east end as has been suggested in detail in earlier reports. A rebuilding of Building Five would enable us

to house seventy-two more boys in that building, and to give them suitable accommodations.

It is the further belief of the College staff that the work under the gardener and the carpenters at present carried on at the west end of the grounds might be largely eliminated, or made to occupy much less space than at present. If the toilet and field house at the west margin of the west playground were transferred, and if, in addition, the stable, greenhouse, cold frames, hot beds, and other appliances used in connection with the greenhouse were entirely eliminated, we would gain an important addition to the space within the College enclosure. Further ground would be gained by the storage of coal at some other place.

After a study of the west end it seems to us that three houses might be there erected, with adjacent yards and some play space, which could very well serve as cottages for three groups of the younger boys. It is our belief that suitable cottages could be designed for this space which would accommodate fifty boys each. Such arrangements would give to the boys as they are received into the College a form of care which would make the beginning of their life here easier and more natural. As the staff has studied this plan it has seemed to us that some line of separation, a screen of planting or a building construction, might be thrown across the grounds between the proposed cottage area for small boys and the west playground, and thus give to the smaller boys their own section of the grounds.

Taking all the above into consideration it appears that there might be introduced approximately three hundred additional boys into the College, and if the changes suggested were carried out, the household care of these boys would be as good as or better than the College is now giving to the boys who are in residence.

It should be borne in mind that if the numbers in the College were increased by three hundred, changes would have to be made in the Chapel, either by the enlargement of the present building, or by the replacing of it with a new chapel having considerably increased capacity.

The increase in numbers by three hundred would necessitate also an increase in the school accommodations for the College, but fortunately the space between Building Ten and the High School Building offers sufficient ground for the building of a school addition which might serve as a connecting unit between the two buildings mentioned.

There is much to recommend the changes above outlined; the only limitation by which they are accompanied is lack of play space for the recreation and out-of-door life of the boys. If some way were found by which play space and an athletic field could be provided within reaching distance of the College this limitation would be largely removed, and the increase in the number of boys as suggested could be carried on to the great advantage of the boys who would come, and the benefits of Girard's foundation would be extended to practically twenty per cent more boys than are cared for under present conditions.

ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE

The most important change of the year in Admission and Discharge has been the securing of an additional field worker as was recommended in the Annual Report for 1923. Early visits may now be made to the homes of the boys who are registered for admission, and a more careful supervision can be kept over their schooling and physical care during the period when their names are on the waiting list.

With the smaller staff it was not possible to visit the homes of applicants for admission until just in advance of their being presented for examination. This has meant in many instances that we learned too late that a boy had not had proper care and schooling, and that he was not prepared for admission. This was a bit like locking the stable door after the horse had been stolen. Instead of our giving advice to mothers after it is too late for boys to profit from that advice so far as Girard College is concerned, the plan now adopted will send a worker from the office of the Superintendent of Admission and Discharge to the home of a boy immediately after his application is registered. Advice will be given to the mother, and a record made

as to the home conditions, physical care, and schooling. These visits will be repeated as often as is possible during the time when a boy's name stands on the waiting list; by this plan the College will have more knowledge, and be of greater service.

The Board of Directors appointed as assistant to the Superintendent to carry on this additional work Miss Eliza P. Finnesey, a graduate of the School of Education of the University of Pennsylvania, and a young woman who has had some experience in social work. Miss Finnesey has good judgment, abounding health, and a wholesome view of life. Her appointment has materially strengthened the office of Admission and Discharge.

The statistics for the year show a falling off in the number of applicants for admission. In 1922, 379 applications were registered, in 1923, 401, in 1924, the numbers fell to 337. The names on the waiting list on December 31, 1924, numbered 645. The numbers on the waiting list at the corresponding date for several years preceding were above seven hundred.

There were admitted into the College during 1924, 183 boys as against 162 admitted in 1923, and 182 admitted in 1922.

A slightly larger percentage of those presented for examination was declined during 1924 than in the years immediately preceding. The main facts as to the boys received, and their physical, school and psychological ratings, are shown by the following table. The additional fact that the average age of boys received was eight and one-third years is of interest. A few years ago a similar summary showed that boys were received at approximately eight and one-half years of age. The slight reduction in the size of the waiting list with an increase in the number of boys admitted in 1924 over the number admitted in 1923 has meant that the boys admitted during the past year have been on the waiting list a shorter time. In the former year the names of boys were on the list for about twenty-two to twenty-four months; in 1924 the names were reached in about eighteen to twenty months.

BOYS EXAMINED FOR ADMISSION IN 1924

	<i>Spring</i>	<i>Fall</i>	<i>Total</i>
Admitted	61	122	183
Applicants Declined.....			
Mental	31	45	
Physical	8	3	
Mental and Physical.....		11	
Financial	2	2	
Morally Undesirable.....		1	
	41	62	103
Percentage Declined.....	40.2 p. c.	34 p. c.	36 p. c.

The following is a classification of pupils admitted:

PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT		OPTICAL	
Good	87	Normal	182
Normal	82	Poor	1
Fair	13		
Poor	1		183
	183	PSYCHOLOGICAL	
		Good	54
		Normal	79
		Fair	44
		Poor	6
			183
ANTHROPOMETRIC			
Above standard.....	133		
Above height.....	16		
Above weight.....	18		
Below standard.....	16		
	183		
SCHOOL			
Good	23		
Normal	83		
Fair	68		
Poor	9		
	183		

CLASSIFICATION

Above grade	13
On grade and less than one year below.....	77
More than one and less than two years below.....	90
More than two years below grade.....	3
	183
Below normal by the form board.....	21

It is a pleasure to report that a decreasing number of boys leave Girard College because of failure in scholarship. The demands of our schools are adapted to the accomplishment of the boys, and there should be few cases of absolute failure. Success in one of the branches of the educational system at Girard College lies within the powers of every normal boy, and as only normal boys are received we should expect few boys to fail.

There are, however, a limited number of boys in every group who reach a static period in their development at about fourteen or fifteen years of age, and who cease to be interested in books and the growth of their minds. At the close of both terms covered by the preceding year there were presented to the Committee lists of such boys, boys whom the College seemed unable to benefit further. Twenty were included in the list submitted in June and fifteen were presented at the close of the term beginning in September. Boys who have ceased to be interested, or to make an honest effort in their school work are deriving little profit from being here, and their presence keeps other boys out. The age limit, fourteen to eighteen, fixed by the Founder as the time when boys should leave, indicates that he understood that there would be variations in the development of boys and different degrees of profit which they would derive from continuance in his Institution.

The number of boys working under the cooperative plan of employment has been smaller than for any year since this plan was put into operation. Industrial depression has no doubt lessened the opportunities for boys to carry on practical work in connection with their education. It seems desirable to continue a part time system so that with changed conditions an additional number of boys may be assigned to this useful branch of work.

Mention was made on an earlier page of the 257 boys who were at employment during the summer vacation. Of this number 240 continued through the vacation and made creditable records. So favorable an impression did many Girard boys make that those who employed them have already made requests

for these same boys, or some others from the College, for the summer vacation of 1925.

The Department of Admission and Discharge has done an excellent piece of work in the placing of boys at Saturday employment. Quite a group go out regularly for Saturday work, and in advance of the Christmas holidays a total of 135 boys went to positions as salesmen, stock boys, messengers and other helpers, chiefly in department stores. The sales departments of the stores have commented on the fine appearance of Girard College boys, their business-like bearing, and their good manners. We feel that this sort of employment is giving the boys valuable experience, and that in addition it is furnishing them opportunities to earn a little money and be more independent than they otherwise would be.

The Superintendent of Admission and Discharge maintains an individual ledger account with each of the boys who earns money. During the year, 377 of these accounts were carried by the department aggregating \$6,935.12. Boys draw from these accounts for spending money, and emergencies. Balances are either diverted to the Saving Fund for investment or are continued as a nucleus to provide for a boy's need when he leaves the College. Of the total above mentioned \$6,885.60 has been disbursed in various ways, and on December 31 \$969.05 was still on deposit.

The past year has been one of difficulty to the Department of Admission and Discharge in respect to placing boys at employment, but we may well be gratified at the success with which the work has been attended. We cannot too often remind ourselves first that it is to this department we must look for the selection of boys who are eligible to receive the benefits of the Girard Foundation, and secondly that the same department must take the product of the College and market it to the community. At the present time the Girard Estate is spending on an average more than \$5000.00 on each boy received into the College. Whether this amount of money is wisely spent is to be determined by what boys do after they go out from the College. It is the Department of Admission and Discharge

which must carry over from the community to the College in the first place, and from the College back to the community when the educational process has been completed.

ALUMNI

The alumni of most institutions are asked to contribute funds for the maintenance, betterment, and extension of their alma mater. Such an appeal is not necessary in the case of Girard College, but as the officers of the College have had occasion to say again and again to representatives of the alumni, what Girard College needs from its graduates is personal interest and loyal devotion.

There are various ways in which interest and devotion may be shown by the alumni. One is by establishing contacts with the work of the College, and expressing interest and cooperation with those who are directing its affairs. The example of the Early Eighties is one of many which might be offered to show how Girard College graduates may serve their institution. This group by personal contacts, by repeated visits, by services to the boys, find ways through the year to get to the College and to aid it. Such matters as taking the boys to the theatre, taking them on automobile rides, furnishing a Christmas entertainment to those who are left back at the holidays, supplying a carnival to those who are in residence in the College during the summer, all are indicative of ways in which an alumni body can serve. The important part of this service is not the entertainment furnished; the College is in a position to secure all of that which it can use. The contribution of the alumni is a personal one which the members of the body make by their presence and participation.

The alumni can also render a real service to Girard College by giving help to their fellows. One great avenue of aid lies in opening the way to employment for boys just leaving the College. The Department of Admission and Discharge has been greatly aided in carrying on its difficult task during the past year by individual alumni and alumni organizations.

The establishment of prizes and scholarships are other splen-

did services that can be rendered by the alumni to their fellows. The alumni prize list earlier given has now assumed considerable proportions. These prizes are more than gifts of money or goods; they are expressions of personal interest on the part of those who have established them or whose names they bear, and we welcome them for the personal feeling which they represent.

Then, too, there are gifts especially valuable to boys who are recently graduated from Girard College, for example, a musical instrument given to a boy who has talent and who wishes to continue his music after leaving Girard College. In the event of a boy's wishing a violin, or, as was true of a boy graduated in January, an oboe, a good instrument runs into some hundreds of dollars. Manifestly a boy who is starting out is rarely able to help himself in this way, but cooperative alumni effort has been useful to certain boys having these interests and needs.

But perhaps the most important of all the services which the Girard alumni can render to their fellows, is the contribution towards scholarship aid. A list of representative alumni has been growing for years in the President's Office, including those to whom appeals are made for contributions towards scholarships for worthy Girard graduates. This alumni aid was begun in a very small way with one boy. The amount contributed in the first year was \$100.00 in ten dollar amounts. The need for this aid has grown and the generosity of the alumni has increased until the amount contributed each year now is above \$1000.00, and while there are a considerable number of men who give ten dollar contributions there are others who give twenty, twenty-five, fifty and even one hundred dollars. The scholarship contributions have done a great deal of good, and it is our hope that they may be continued and increased with the passing years. Indeed, we cherish the hope that numerous scholarships will be endowed so that they may go on in perpetuity helping worthy Girard boys for all the years to come.

It is not possible to close this part of the review of the year's

work without expressing once again appreciation for the spirit in which the Girard alumni contribute to the scholarship fund. When the letters were sent out during the past autumn asking for contributions, there was an immediate response. Some men gave double the amount suggested to them, and asked for the privilege of adding to their contributions if the full amount needed were not made up.

The abiding interest of the alumni in the College is a source of satisfaction to us. Men who are advanced in years, those in mid-life, and young men who have left the College recently go out of their way to mention their Girard College connections. The frequency with which this is done indicates that graduates of the College are pleased to be identified with its interests, and it also indicates that the name, Girard College, is an open sesame to confidence and good will in the community. Not a few boys in competition for positions or honors have had the scale turned in their favor through their having revealed the fact that they are graduates of Girard College.

Steel and Garnet has continued to be a monthly visitor during the past year. The College has contributed regularly to its columns in the news items, and from time to time special contributions have been made by teachers and other members of the staff. Mr. Arthur E. Fink, a graduate of the College in 1920, and of the University of Pennsylvania in 1924, has been appointed editor of *Steel and Garnet*. Mr. Fink had a good record at Girard College and at the University. He has ability and a beautiful spirit, and is genuinely interested in finding ways in which he can serve the Girard interests. He is a man in whose career the College may take pride, and we welcome him to the editorship of *Steel and Garnet* confident that he will make a worthy contribution to the school which trained him.

Girard men have gone to and fro upon the earth, and everywhere they remember the old school. At Christmas-time and on May 20 letters come back from those who are widely scattered, but whose thoughts are of us, and who wish us to know that they do not forget. An interesting message came on May 20 of last year from a graduate who on that day happened to

be at Stephen Girard's birthplace in Bordeaux, France. Similar messages were received from Constantinople, China, Hawaii, and from many parts of America.

The Directors followed the established custom of having graduates of the College as speakers on Founder's Day. Mr. Edward P. Geuther, a recent graduate, delivered the address to the students at the morning Chapel exercises, and the address at the afternoon exercises was made by Mr. Cornelius D. Garretson, a graduate in December, 1899.

Alumni organizations are maintained in western Pennsylvania, northeastern Pennsylvania, central Pennsylvania and in the Lehigh Valley. The College seeks to keep in contact with these various organizations and activities, and, as it has opportunity, welcomes the former students once again to this home of their childhood.

CONCLUSION

Such a resume of the activities of Girard College as is undertaken in this report impresses one anew with the usefulness of the task. Girard College occupies a large place in Philadelphia, in Pennsylvania, and in the educational system of America. Stephen Girard expressed the belief that his institution would eventually make such a contribution that our civic and political life would be raised to a higher plane. This hope is, we believe, being realized increasingly as the years pass.

The late President, Warren G. Harding, said that education in America should implant feelings of public duty and private obligation. President Harding realized that the world needs, above everything else, those trained to see with clear eyes, and to contemplate with unprejudiced minds. Such training Girard meant to be given in his school.

Probably as never before in the seventy-seven years of the life of Girard College, Philadelphia in 1924 has recognized the importance of the work of the Institution. The Chamber of Commerce gave a testimonial luncheon to the Board of Directors of City Trusts in connection with the observance of Girard's birthday in 1924, and at this luncheon the President and

the Vice-President of the Board spoke on the ideals of Girard, and on the activities of the Board in carrying out Girard's bequest. The Philadelphia press has been generous in interpreting Girard College to the community, and the College appears to be accepted by the best public opinion as a great asset of both city and commonwealth.

Girard College is known in Europe, in the Americas to the south, and in China and Japan. Numerous commissions have visited here recently and usually have expressed surprise at what is being done by the philanthropy of one man. In the autumn of 1923 M. Edouard Herriot, then Mayor of Lyons, France, was an interested visitor. M. Herriot's early experience as a schoolmaster and his later writings on education aroused his interest in the work of Girard College. The sentiment in the dedication of one of his books would have been a suitable dedication for Stephen Girard's bequest,

"To the Young People
of France
That They May Be More Intelligent
and Hardier than We."

The staff of the College, during the past year, has striven as never before to keep a close contact with the homes from which the boys come, and to make the influence of the College count in bettering home conditions. An active correspondence has been kept up throughout the year by the household officers who are in contact with the boys, by the department of Admission and Discharge, and by the President's office. Mothers of our boys appreciate our efforts to aid them in meeting their problems.

We believe that, more and more, boys are coming to look on Girard College as a private foundation-school where they may enjoy special advantages. A small boy, admitted in the past year, after a four days' residence in the College was asked how he liked it here. He replied, "I could live here forever!" Expressions of appreciation from the mothers while boys are

home on vacations indicate that the College as a social agency is helping the home, and not working against it. One of these letters which came after a boy had spent his Christmas vacation with his mother concluded with the following sentence: "Long live the memory of Stephen Girard, and may God bless and guide you and those who are 'carrying on' for Him and him."

Life at Girard College is many-sided; those in charge of the administration often have duties of wearying detail; sometimes efforts go wrong, or are not appreciated. But the work brings day by day its measure of satisfaction. Those of us who encounter difficulties may well find comfort in the thought that "the only difference between the difficult and the impossible is that it takes a little longer to do the latter." If the seemingly impossible is what should be done, may we not give our time and our effort to find ways in which this may be brought to fruition?

To my associates in the work, without whose loyal cooperation the labor at Girard College would be futile, and to the members of your Honored Body for your disinterested devotion to your tasks, I express myself as doubly indebted. As I conclude this fifteenth annual report as President of Girard College, I can not but feel that in laboring here I have had a part in a great task; that some progress has been made in the years which have passed; and that the call of the present is for enlarged vision and better sustained effort. In the words of the great War President, "It is for us.to be dedicated here to the unfinished work."

Respectfully submitted,

CHEESMAN A. HERRICK.

President.

GENERAL PRIZE AWARDS

February 1924 to June 1924

HIGHEST SCHOLARSHIP STANDING IN CLASS OR DEPARTMENT

John W. Adams, 6A-4; Joseph Avila, 3B-2; Thomas E. Bramble, 5A-2; Charles M. Callahan, 2A-2; James O. Coleman, Mechanical Instruction; Paul B. Creamer, 3B-3; Doyle R. Creveling, 4A-3; Stuart F. Dornsife, Mathematics; William H. Edmunds, 6A-3; Thomas Evans, 7A; Arthur Fenton, History; Charles F. Gable, 2A-1; Lee F. Gassert, 4B-1; Marvin C. Haines, J-1; George M. Heisey, (2) J-2, Bookkeeping; Maurice Holtzin, 3A-3; Clifford I. Hudson, Chemistry and Physics; Edward W. Jacobs, (2) S-1, Stenography and Typewriting; Maldwyn Jones, 5B-3; George A. Killich, 4B-2; William Klose, 6A-1; John W. Knock, 5B-2; Joseph Kolar, 6B-3; Dominic Latella, 5A-3; Earl R. Leibig, 3A-2; Alfredo Lisi, 1-1; Francis J. Lowe, (2) 2-2, French; Charles A. McBride, 4A-1; Reed L. McCartney, 6B-1; William H. McCausland, 6B-2; William H. McFeeters, General Science; Robert E. McHose, (2) English, French; Edward McIlwain, 6A-2; William Norris, 1-1; Kurre W. Ostrom, 5B-1; George C. Rauh, 1-2; Howard K. Schwamb, S-2; Howard R. W. Shultz, 3B-1; George W. Stoechr, 7B; Girard Terlingo, 5A-1; Charles E. Wagner, 2B-2; William E. Walton, 4B-3; Raymond J. Wess, 3A-1; Paul E. Williams, 2-1; Gilbert D. Yeager, Spanish; Walter H. Zondler, 4A-2.

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT IN SCHOLARSHIP

Anthony Alfe, 4B-3; William J. Boland, 6B-2; Antonio Caruso, 2A-1; Armando Castellani, 5B-1; Howard H. Clark, 4B-2; Joseph D. Clouser, 4A-1; John W. Deimler, 4A-3; Andrew Depolter, 3B-3; Irving M. Frankel, 3A-1; Horace Frederick, 6B-3; Hallis E. Jones, 6B-1; Charles Kennedy, 5B-3; Albert Krupp, 3B-2; Harold Land, 5A-1; George M. Marchina, 3A-3; Walter H. Maurer, 4A-2; Albert Moore, 5A-3; Walter Nagel, 3B-1; Carl E. Ostrom, 6A-1; Herman Partridge, 2A-2; Albert J. Rees, 6A-3; Richard R. Sooy, 4B-1; Benjamin F. Stoner, 6A-2; James F. Sweeney, 2B-2; Bernard Tinkleman, 5A-2; Earl J. Weaver, 6A-4; Harry R. Wert, 3A-2; George C. Whittam, 5B-2.

HIGHEST STANDING IN CONDUCT

Howard A. Andrews, 7A; Martin Bartholomew, 20; Charles H. Cannon, I; Michelino Carosiello, K; Willard K. Crisman, F-1; John J. Dougherty, 18; John L. Dunlap, G-2; James T. Egan, 7-D; Joseph Fenton, 7-G; Theodore Fiala, 15; Irwin K. Frederick, C-1; Lee F. Gassert, 7-B; Abram S. Harnish, A-2; Harold W. Hayward, B-2; Robert G. Heintzleman, 7-C; John V. H. Hodgson, D-1; Thomas H. Jones, 23; John B. Kegerreis, 7-I; John W. Knock, 21; Joseph D. Lambiase, C-2; Francis J. Lowe, D-2; Howard R. McGonigal, 7-H; Oscar D. L. Mabrey, H; Donald Morgan, M; James L. Patterson, E-1; John B. Ross, N; Cloyd E. Ruffaner, 7-E; Frank Schatzle, 14; Winfield J. Seldon, L; Howard R. W. Shultz, 7-F; Charles S. Smith, B-1; John C. Spahr, F-2; Burnham E. Stone, A-1; John C. Tate, 7-K; Edward Veltetta, G-1; John M. Weber, 17; William H. Whitlock, E-2; Richard E. Williams, 22; Delbert J. Wilson, 19; Howard N. Woodland, 16.

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT IN CONDUCT

Walter R. Beach, 7-D; Russell H. Bloom, 7-I; Walter F. Bollinger, 20; John A. Boyle, 23; Harry T. Corn, M; George E. Ehrich, 7-K; Elwood J. Greenhalgh, A-2; Walter Haas, H; Marvin C. Haines, D-1; Albert E. B. Harker, E-2; George O. Herker, 7-G; John F. Hexamer, 7-F; George F. Jackson, C-2; William E. Killich, 7-B; David L. Kurtz, N; David H. Laird, G-1; Peter Latella, 7-A; Theodore W. Lingsch, A-1; James Linton, B-1; George T. Lowe, 21; Thomas McMullen, 7-H; Wendell G. Mennig, D-2; John B. Noble, 14; Francis R. Payne, C-1; William M. Raker, F-1; Charles R. Robinson, 17; George S. Rostrom, F-2; Salvatore Scalbrito, 22; Joseph Scott, G-2; George C. Seufert, L; Glenn J. Shaffer, E-1; Laurence E. Siddons, 15; Frank S. Smith, B-2; Edward J. Tempest, I; John Todisco, 7-E; Leroy E. Varner, 16; Glenn M. Weakley, K; Warren E. Whiteoak, 7-C; Douglass Wright, 19.

GENERAL PRIZE AWARDS

September 1924 to January 1925

HIGHEST SCHOLARSHIP STANDING IN CLASS OR DEPARTMENT

Russell H. Bloom, 3A-2; William C. Corbett, 4A-2; William C. Cregar, (2) J-2, Mathematics; Arthur D'Alo, 1-1; Robert Davis, 4B-3; Juan De Zengotita, 5B-1; Edward Edmunds, 4B-1; Walton Gibson, 5A-2; Howard J. Gill, 2A-1; George M. Heisey, Stenography; George D. Hoagland, 6B-4; Jeremiah Hutton, 3B-1; Walter Ispokavice, 5B-2; Edward W. Jacobs, (2) S-2, English; Robert F. Kauffman, 5B-3; Charles Kennedy, 5A-3; William E. Kerstetter, 6B-1; Joseph L. Kings-

more, 3A-3; Blaine W. Lance, 2-1; Paul E. D. Levan, 2B-1; Francis J. Lowe, Spanish; Reed L. McCartney, 6A-1; Robert E. McHose, (2) 2-1-1, French; Oscar D. E. Mabrey, 1-2; Hyman Maron, 2-2; Henry W. Miller, 2B-2; Lloyd C. Minter, 4A-1; Robert L. Morrison, 3A-1; Isaac Moscovitz, (3), S-1, History, Typewriting; William P. Mosier, 4B-2; James L. Murray, Bookkeeping; William Norris, 1-2; Kurre W. Ostrom, 5A-2; Emilio Palladino, 3B-3; John T. Reidy, French; Frank Schatzle, 7B-1; Henry F. Schultz, 3A-1; Lorenzo W. Scott, Mechanical School; Francis R. Shaffer, 6A-3; Gerald Smith, 6B-3; Carl J. Spengler, Chemistry and Physics; George W. Stoechr, 7-A; Perry W. Storm, J-1; Albert A. Strittmatter, 6A-2; John C. Todisco, (2), 4A-3; Manual Arts; Keeve Weinstein, 6B-2; R. J. Wess, 4B-1; Paul E. Williams, (2) 2-2-1, General Science; George R. Young, 3B-2.

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT IN SCHOLARSHIP

Arthur A. Askins, 2B-2; Roy R. Bailey, 6A-2; Thomas E. Bramble, 6B-2; Leon Brandolph, 3B-3; Harry P. Buckley, 2B-1; John F. Calnan, 4A-2; Clair E. Cree, 6A-3; Henry J. Dugan, 6B-1; Harry W. Evans, 4A-1; Manfred O. Garibotti, 4B-2; William D. Gray, 6A-1; Fred G. Hocking, 4B-1; Robert G. Heintzleman, 5B-2; Maldwyn Jones, 6B-3; Samuel Kagel, 5A-3; Peter Latella, 4A-3; George T. Lowe, 5A-1; Robert H. McCaferty, 3A-2; Howard R. McGonigal, 4B-3; William F. Michaels, 5A-2; Bedros Mirakian, 5B-1; Norwood S. Patton, 3B-1; Norman Pickering, 2A-1; David A. Prentzel, 3A-1; Elmer E. Roan, 6B-4; Francis L. Schantz, 3A-3; William Schmidt, 5B-3; Robert J. Simes, Manual Arts; Earl Tyson, 3B-2.

HIGHEST STANDING IN CONDUCT

Peter G. Bedell, 7-G; Donald A. Bennett, N; Charles H. Cannon, F-1; Ralph I. Cavallucci, 7-H; Joseph D. Clouser, 19; William E. Dale, H; Clarence W. Davis, 7-K; James Dittert, 7-E; John L. Dunlap, E-1; Arthur Fenton, A-1; Irwin K. Frederick, C-1; Samuel M. B. Geist, 7-I; Francis J. Haines, F-2; Raymond L. Hildenbrand, 7-C; Robert F. Hoskins, E-2; John B. Kegerreis, 22; Paul E. Kurzenberger, B-2; Max A. Lowe, C-2; Lawrence B. Maybin, 7-G; Charles W. Meiskey, 17; Frank Miesen, K; Edward C. Miller, G-2; Roger D. C. Morris, 7-B; Walter L. Morrison, 15; Carl E. Ostrom, L; James L. Patterson, D-1; Samuel P. Righter, A-2; Kenneth C. Roberts, G-1; Elmer J. Schneider, 7-D; George C. Seuffert, I; James P. Shovestul, D-2; Frank S. Smith, B-1; Aubrey J. Steele, 20; John Stricker, 21; Raymond T. Swern, 7-H; John D. Thomas, 7-A; William E. Walton, 23; John M. Weber, 14; Delbert J. Wilson, 16; Howard N. Woodland, M; James E. Woods, 18.

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT IN CONDUCT

Rowland Anderson, I; George C. Anton, 7-A; Frank Antoniaci, 23; William D. Bailey, C-1; Jino Borocci, E-2; Harry P. Buckley, 7-1; Orrin Chamberlain, H; Bertram A. Craven, D-1; John F. R. Ehrenzeller, K; Horace Frederick, 15; William Friedrich, M; Grant G. Fry, 14; Sidney Gersh, 21; William H. Gilvear, L; James Hartman, 7-D; Harold W. Hayward, B-1; William R. Hendricks, F-1; Maurice Holtzin, 7-C; Wayne E. Hughes, N; John W. Jones, 7-B; Irving F. Kern, 18; Edward C. Kurzenberger, B-2; William J. Layman, G-2; Earl R. Liebig, 7-G; George W. Lotwick, F-2; Francis J. Lowe, C-2; Robert W. McCaig, 7-H; Oscar D. L. Mahrey, G-1; Vincent Moleski, A-1; Paul Moore, 7-K; John L. Phipps, A-2; Simone L. Polin, 20; George C. Rauh, E-1; John L. Rauh, 7-E; Elmer E. Roan, 17; Salvatore Scalbrito, 19; Wilford C. Scott, 16; Joseph Vogel, 7-F; Paul E. Williams, D-2; Robert L. Williams, 22.

HIGHEST SCHOLASTIC HONORS HIGH SCHOOL

Marshall Bloomfield Cregar, Isaac Moscovitz, Paul Eckert Williams.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

Juan DeZengotita, Frederick Hocking, William Edward Kerstetter, Reed Lee McCartney, Howard Schultz, George W. Stoehr, John Wess.

SCHOLASTIC HONORS HIGH SCHOOL

William Earl Dale, Arthur D'Alo, Walter Allen Danpman, John Clifton Dennis, John Leonard Dunlap, Charles Fine, Louis Wells Heavner, George Mevin Heisey, Blaine William Lance, Alfredo Lisi, Robert Edwin McHose, Joseph McMenamin, Oscar Daniel Lee Mabry, Hyman Maron, James Joseph Murray, William Norris, Lorenzo Wilson Scott, John Carl Spahr, Carl Julius Spengler, Earl Daniel Springer, John Edward VanHorn.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

Ralph A. Bankes, Laing Batcheler, George Leslie Baulig, Norman Betz, Frank Brawner, Armando Castellani, Harry T. Corn, John Thomas Daniels, Arthur DeSanto, Ralph Victor Dieter, Oscar Daniel Dreyer, Henry Jordon Dugan, Michael Franco, Harry William Gladfelter, William David Gray, Howard Francis Higgins, John C. Hocking, William Klose, Walter Rowen McClelland, Joseph McLaughlin, Walter Lloyd Mason, Lloyd Craig Minter, Alfred L. Moore, Carl Eric Ostrom, Kurrie W. Ostrom, Charles Poole, Frank Schatzle, Edwin George Spahr, Harvey Edward Stoehr, Kenneth Spencer Tennant, Gerard Terlingo, Harry Richard Wert.

MUSICAL EDUCATION

Hollis Dann, Mus. D.,

Director of Music,

Department of Public Instruction

State of Pennsylvania.

The dedication of this spacious and beautiful building to physical training, musical training and military training, is significant of the fundamental change which is taking place in the philosophy of education. Instead of stressing intellectual training only, as has been the practice, there exists a decided and growing tendency to look after the exercise, growth and health of the body, to prepare boys for citizenship including service in the defense of the State, and to develop purposeful activity through the higher motives.

A study of the curriculum of Girard College shows that the vital importance of body, mind and spirit is fully recognized here. Head, hand and heart education go hand in hand. This trend toward a three-fold objective is a return to Greek ideals. Aristotle held that the care and development of the body was essential for the intellect and for the soul; that the training of the body and the impulsive side of the soul—the higher emotions—ought to come early in the education of youth. Physical and military training—fitness for service to the State, was one of the primary objectives of Greek education. The Greeks would have hailed this building as an ideal temple. Judging from what we know of Greek life, this building would have served admirably for their music, their games and their military training.

My privilege today is to speak of the place which music may and should take in daily life, and of the opportunities for education in music which Girard offers to its fifteen hundred boys.

The primary object of education is to make good citizens, men and women, physically, mentally and morally sound, law-abiding, self-supporting; and, most important of all, having preference for the better and higher things in life along with the capacity to enjoy them. This awakening of the higher emotions,

—the gradual development of appreciation and preference for those things which are just, pure, lovely, and of good report, is at once the most vital and the most difficult side of education.

How human beings conduct themselves in the absence of restraint depends upon their appetites, their preference for good or for evil, for the beautiful or for the unlovely, for the higher or for the lower levels of life. Each individual reacts to his own desires. His decisions are controlled by his feelings. He will choose the things he wants. *It should be the main business of education to lead him to want the right things.* Whether he is to be a law abiding citizen, or a menace to society, depends upon the sum total of his appetites rather than upon his reasoning power. The controlling elements in his character are emotional rather than intellectual.

It is scarcely necessary to say that the habits of thought and action, the ideals and preferences, which determine character, are formed little by little during childhood and adolescence. We must find ways and means to get at the heart of the boy, sooner and more effectively. The motive power that impels the boy and the man, comes from within—where the real boy lives, where dwell his loves and his ambitions, his ideals. He will do with all his might only what he desires to do. It is vastly more important, therefore, that he shall be led to *desire* good music for example, than that he shall accumulate knowledge concerning music. If he has a love for music when he leaves school, he will go on acquiring knowledge of it all of his life; if he hasn't a liking for it, he will soon forget most of the knowledge he has acquired. The boy does not begin to live until his emotional nature is awakened. The tendency of the school room has been to stifle and repress the emotions. It is of the greatest importance that the emotional nature shall be awakened and directed rather than repressed. The greatest need is for teachers and subjects that generate motive power and that appeal to the higher motives.

All agree that the highest things cannot be taught. They must be caught as it were, by contagion. Spirit grows by contact with spirit; so the greatest boon in the life of any boy is to

come in touch with a great living personality—a great teacher. The next greatest privilege is to be under the spell of great works—works of art, literature and music—the embodiment of great souls.

Literature and music speak directly to the mind and to the emotions. They stimulate, motivate, and vitalize the whole being—body, mind and spirit. Each is supreme in its own field; both acquire added power by being joined together. The union of literature and music intensifies the thought of the one and the emotional effects of the other. Scriptural texts, the great medieval poems and countless modern poems have been immortalized by their musical settings. Speech and song—the voices of literature and music—are the two universal means of expression. Music and poetry are twin sisters; rhythm is the life, the very soul of both. The world of literature and music are open books to him who can read and write their language. To the illiterate, literature is a sealed book. To the musically illiterate, music brings a vital though a restricted message.

Music is the only art that appeals to all. Architecture, sculpture and painting appeal to the eye of culture and refinement. An imposing building or a beautiful statue carries no message to the untutored beholder. A painting is great, inspiring, and uplifting only to him who knows the thought, the truth, which the picture idealizes.

Music supplies a fundamental need of humanity because it appeals directly to the heart, softens and mellows the sensibilities, makes a direct appeal to the higher emotions and in all ages and among all peoples has been the medium of approach to the Infinite. Music, like literature and art, awakens, stimulates and develops an appreciation of beauty. Somehow music opens the windows of the soul, mellows and softens the whole being, speaks directly to the heart, and is a medium of expression where words are inadequate. "Music begins where speech ends."

The idea that music is a fundamental need of humanity is very old. As one of the three essentials in Greek education, music was considered indispensable. "Music is to the soul what

air is to the body," said Plato. Men in all periods of history, and in all walks of life have glorified music,—Moses David, Confucius, Plato, Aristotle, Luther, Shakespeare, Napoleon, Gladstone, Carnegie, Elliot, Lloyd-George, Schwab, Harding, Bok and hosts of others.

Reaction to rhythmic stimuli is fundamental to human development. The child or the adult whose rhythmic sense is dormant who does not react to rhythmic stimuli, is seriously handicapped at every turn, for rhythmic reaction is necessary not only to music but to speech, to oratory, to drama, to prose and to poetry. Physical, mental and emotional reaction to silent and oral reading, for example, are greatly strengthened and intensified by the ability to feel the rhythmic swing of the meter and of the rhythmically balanced sentence. Especially is the feeling for rhythm necessary to the appreciation of music. It is a necessity for the listener and for the performer. Music without rhythm is not music at all; it is only the skeleton of music. Rhythm is the life principle, the pulse of music; when rhythm ceases, music dies; when the pulse stops, life is extinct.

If this has not been your experience, if the rhythmic swing of the music stirs no corresponding reaction in your consciousness, if a beautiful melody ringing out from the voice or instrument does not carry its message to your heart, if the everchanging harmonies from orchestra or organ awaken no response in your soul, remember that your education, not your birthright, was at fault. In your case, the God-given capacity to love and appreciate the "concord of sweet sounds" was allowed to remain dormant and eventually to become atrophied.

The boy who has the musical opportunities which Girard offers daily during his years here, becomes sensitive to tone and rhythm, gradually gains the capacity to love and appreciate the art, thereby fitting him to make one or more of the many forms of musical activity his avocation in life, furnishing him with a delightful and uplifting means of spending his leisure hours.

Today, to a greater degree than ever before, men and women are in need of suitable avocations and the capacity to enjoy them. The high tension and terrific strain of modern business

and professional life, makes infinitely greater the need of attractive and wholesome diversions.

The problem of employment of leisure time is particularly serious for the millions of industrial workers. In this age of automatic machinery and extreme subdivision of labor, men and women are simply cogs in a great machine. For them there is no pride of achievement, no ambition to excel, no hope of advancement. During working hours they do not live; they only *exist*, selling their time in order that they *may live* during their leisure hours. With pockets full of money these boys and girls and men and women, with restraints weakened and with increasing hours of leisure, need above everything else, the capacity properly to employ their leisure time.

Of all avocations, music is the most comprehensive. It is a source of pleasure and recreation, of culture and inspiration; it is so simple and direct, and yet so complex and elusive, that it attracts and charms the lowest as well as the highest in the scale of humanity. As a form of entertainment it never pales, never grows stale, never loses its charm. Unlike almost any other means of diversion it can be indulged in without restraint and without limitation and yet not result in dissipation or harmful reaction. It stimulates, motivates and vitalizes the whole being—body, mind and spirit. As Mr. Charles Schwab says,—“Music fills a need in life that nothing else can satisfy. It is restful and inspiring to me after the cares of a busy day, and I believe that men respond to its appeal in the factory as well as in the home, because it helps them to forget their cares.” Someone has said, “I love music because of the things it makes me forget, and because of the things it makes me remember.” Another places music among the necessities of life—“food, clothing, shelter, music.”

The universal use and adaptability of music makes it peculiarly fitting as an avocation. It is a vital element in the life of childhood and old age, of king and peasant, of master and slave, of Jew and Gentile. It is the emotional language of religion and atheism, of poverty and affluence, of joy and sorrow, of peace and war. It is equally at home amid splendor and magnificence

and amidst the lowliest surroundings. It holds thousands spell-bound where the great masterpieces are interpreted by master conductors, master players, and master singers; it is quite as welcome in the little red school house, pouring into the wondering soul of a child the immortal melodies of the masters and simple songs of nature and of home and country.

In many nations music is the art of the people. Every child is a singing child both because of heredity and environment. Music is as much a part of everyday life in Italy, for example, as eating, working or sleeping. Music is in every home and in every life. The arias and choruses of the opera are whistled and sung by young and old, rich and poor. Every town has its opera and concert. Under such conditions music is a national avocation because every man, woman and child has the capacity to enjoy it.

Not so in our country. First, from necessity, later from habit, music and art were left out of the daily life. Only during the past twenty years has music begun to take its rightful place. With the advent of music in the public schools and of the selfplaying instruments in the home and school, a new musical era has dawned.

It has been my privilege during more than thirty years, to encourage thousands of elementary, secondary and university students to make music an avocation. Recently I looked through the twenty-five year book of Cornell University, to refresh my memory concerning thousands of graduates who have been in my music classes during my thirty-three years' service. The large number who have made music an avocation is both amazing and gratifying. The following illustrate the wide diversity of musical activities chosen by these amateur musicians:

Four mining engineers, in a South African mining town, have for several years relieved their lonesomeness by means of their male quartet with which they entertain themselves and their friends.

A former glee club leader now employed by the Standard Oil Company and stationed at Shanghai, China, organized a choral

society four years ago with the membership entirely Chinese. He has to repeat the concerts in order that the English and American colonies may attend. His interest and enthusiasm in this unique enterprise, grows as the years pass.

A sanitary engineer in the Department of Health at Harrisburg called at my office recently renewing an acquaintance interrupted when he graduated from the University in 1910. He paid his way through college playing a church organ. As organist in one of the leading Harrisburg churches his leisure hours are largely devoted to music.

The commander and organizer of the New York State Police was the best violinist in the University when he was a freshman. Graduating from the medical school he became a successful surgeon, later accepting the task of organizing and training the splendid body of men which has made him famous. Through all these years his violin has been a constant joy to him and to his family and friends.

In 1904 one of the most charming singers I have ever known, graduated from the College of Architecture, after developing his voice and musicianship during four years in studio, college choir and glee club. His host of admirers prophesied a brilliant career as a singer. Instead he opened an architect's office, in Wheeling, West Virginia. They do say that his many wealthy clients were attracted quite as much by the charm of his singing as by the beauty of his architectural creations. At any rate he now enjoys an exceedingly prosperous and lucrative business in Buffalo, N. Y. By the multitude who know him only through his singing in church and an occasional concert, he is admired and honored for the beauty and pathos of his singing. By his friends he is loved also for the beauty and loveableness of his character. In my opinion he made a wise decision in making music his principal avocation rather than his profession. Unless there is real genius and a peculiar fitness for a musical career it is the part of wisdom for musically talented young men and women first to insure for themselves a solid, substantial business. This man will continue to reap the results of his success as an architect long after his singing days are over. Outside of

business hours he is getting his full need of enjoyment in the exercise of his musical gifts; at the same time he is giving a vast deal of happiness to others.

But the time allotted to me does not permit further examples from the long list of men and women who have found in music a delightful avocation, as a result of limited musical training in school and college.

A summary of their many varied activities includes organists, pianists, accompanists, violinists and players of other orchestral instruments, band leaders, choir leaders and singers, choral and orchestral conductors, and most important of all, thousands of music lovers and patrons whose school training led them to find joy and satisfaction as listeners.

Music, therefore, is a major subject in Girard College because it makes a direct appeal to the higher emotions, stimulates the imagination, quickens and intensifies religious thought, makes the daily life richer and more worth while, and furnishes the most attractive and uplifting avocation for all classes and types of men and women.

Among fifteen hundred boys there are and always will be, many who have real talent and aptitude for music, who desire to make music their life work; whose talent, ambition and enthusiasm for music ensure success provided only that they be given opportunity for a musical education, during the elementary and secondary school period, which is the most favorable time for the development of musical talent. Such a boy was C. Stanley Mackey, whose love for music and determination to make it his life work were awakened and developed by his membership in the Girard band and through his association with its leader, George Bastert. His brilliant career as a player, organizer and conductor, his invaluable services to the Philadelphia Band and Orchestra and to the Girard College band you well know. It is significant that Mr. Mackey's successor, Mr. George O. Frey, is also an alumnus of Girard. Mr. Frey is known in musical circles as one of the most gifted and most successful men in his chosen field. There is said to be a long and imposing list of Girard graduates who have made music a vocation, or avocation,

and who received their initial musical training and inspiration from this band, the oldest and most famous of Girard's musical organizations.

Forty-eight years ago, when as a boy, I visited the Centennial at Philadelphia, one of my greatest musical thrills was hearing and seeing this, to me, very wonderful boy's band of Girard College.

During the fifty-five years since its organization the band has had only four instructors; Professor Bastert, his son William, Mr. Mackey and Mr. Frey. At first it was a brass band of nineteen pieces; now there are three bands aggregating one hundred and thirty players, the first and second with full modern instrumentation. Altogether the band has had eight hundred members. The large number who have continued their musical activities is most significant of the value and attractiveness of music both as a vocation and avocation. There are five graduate organizations: The Girard Brass Quartet, Marple Brass Quartet, Alumni Band, Girard Band Association, and Fuser Brass Quartet. Girard graduates have been directors of the 111th Infantry Band, N. G. P., the 103rd Cavalry Band, N. G. P., Woodland Concert Band, Norristown Band, and Pennsylvania R.R. Band. The Municipal Band of Philadelphia and the Philadelphia Band were organized, managed and conducted by Mr. Mackey.

Mr. Frey tells me that he personally knows of seventeen graduates who are professional musicians, and ninety who are semi-professionals, including one Supervisor of Music and one Music Editor.

The original band occupied one basement room in a dormitory building. Now the department of music is given twenty rooms in this building alone; each especially designed and adapted for its particular use. There are four large band rehearsal rooms with sound-proof walls and doors and special cases for instruments, studios for teachers and practice rooms for students, orchestra rehearsal rooms, twenty pianos and more than two hundred band and orchestra instruments.

In 1876 the band was the only musical activity; the band instructor was the only instructor in music. Now there are four

teachers of instrumental music and five of vocal music.

In the vocal music classes which continue from the beginning of the course to the end of the 7th grade, every Girard boy is given a chance to grow musically—to develop his sense of tone and rhythm, to read and write the tone language, to acquire a large repertoire of songs and to sing in parts, thus laying the necessary foundation for advanced musical training and music appreciation. An average of one hundred minutes a week is devoted to class work in music.

The vocal organizations include:

The Junior Hundred and
The Glee Club, (70 voices).

The progress of the vocal department under Mr. Burton T. Scales and Mr. Bruce A. Carey, the present director, and four assistants, has been most interesting. The remarkable improvement in tone quality, and the nearly 100% participation in the singing by the 1500 boys, is an earnest of what can be accomplished in the next few years.

Judging from the amazing development in both Vocal and Instrumental music at Girard during Dr. Herrick's administration, noting the almost ideal arrangements for music in this building, the installation of fine pipe organs in the Chapel and High School, the next decade is bound to produce results in music that will be epoch making.

The next logical step is a vocational course in music. No doubt Dr. Herrick has already considered an elective course in music paralleling the vocational courses now functioning.

Following the regular course in music which ends with the completion of the seventh grade, a vocational course similar to the one authorized by the Department of Public Instruction for all Pennsylvania high schools, would make possible and practicable for every musically gifted boy in Girard, a preparation in music similar to that which is offered in preparation for other vocations.

Music in its many forms is one of the leading vocations. According to the United States Census of 1920, there were 130,265 persons making music a profession. They outnumbered

the lawyers, ministers, high school teachers, college professors, indeed all of the professions, excepting medicine and engineering. Quite apart from its value as an avocation, music is richly entitled to a major place in the curriculum as a vocational subject.

The demand for men who are capable directors of music in college, normal school and high school, and for directors of music in private schools and in the larger school systems, is already greater than the supply. The need for trained men will be far greater in the next decade. The extent of the demand in the nation at large may be estimated from the situation in Pennsylvania. Every one of the forty-six colleges will need one or more teachers of music. Each of the fourteen normal schools from three to twelve teachers; each of the one thousand high schools from one to six teachers; each of the first class cities a director and thirty to forty assistants; each of the second class cities a director and several assistants, and so on down the list, including many hundreds of third and fourth class school districts each of which must have a supervisor of music. Add to this imposing number an army of vocal and instrumental teachers, thousands of professional conductors, singers and players, in choirs, choral societies, bands and orchestras, and the magnitude of music as a vocational subject is seen to be very great.

With its superior corps of teachers and its splendid musical equipment, Girard College seems destined greatly to increase the number of its graduates who will become leaders in the world of music.

But the greatest boon which music will bring cannot be measured. As a refining, uplifting, unifying power, as a stimulus of the imagination, as an aid to the sense and appreciation of beauty, and finally, as an invaluable and inexhaustible means of healthful and wholesome diversion, music is destined to play a larger and more vital part in the hearts of all Girard boys, and a delightful and welcome guest in their daily lives after they leave this, their boyhood home.

Music is waiting at the portal of our hearts; she will enter

if we will but open the door. Listen while the spirit of music speaks :

"I am close to the marriage altar, and when the graves open I stand near by. I call the wanderers home, I rescue the soul from the depths, I open the lips of lovers, and through me the dead whisper to the living.

"One I serve as I serve all ; and the king I make my slave as easily as I subject his slave. I speak through the birds of the air, the insects of the field, the crash of waters on rockribbed shores, the sighing winds in the trees, and I am even heard by the soul that knows me in the clatter of wheels on city streets.

"I know no brother, yet all men are my brothers ; I am the father of the best that is in them, and they are fathers of the best that is in me ; I am of them and they are of me. For I am the instrument of God—I am Music."

"Servant and master am I ; servant of those dead and master of those living. Through me spirits immortal speak the message that makes the world weep, and laugh, and wonder, and worship.

"I tell the story of love, the story of hate, the story that saves and the story that damns. I am the incense upon which prayers float to Heaven. I am the smoke which palls over the field of battle where men lie dying with me on their lips."

PHYSICAL TRAINING

R. Tait McKenzie, A. B., M. D., LL. D.

Director of Department of Physical Education,

University of Pennsylvania.

Three years have passed since I spent two days at Girard College on your invitation to observe the boys in the gymnasium, the pool and on the playing fields.

In this short time what a change has taken place.

On your campus has been erected this great building in which ten sets of tennis, or twenty basketball teams can play at one time, in which four full companies can drill, in which great exhibitions of mass gymnastics and games can be held; convertible from one use to another to suit the season or the hour, and thus, you have made yourselves independent of rain or snow, heat or cold and can pursue without interruption your great task of sending from this college graduates with well-developed, active bodies, and alert, courageous minds, fair-minded and sportsmanlike in every attitude toward life.

This building is dedicated to the education of every boy in Girard College and not reserved for the exploitation of a single team or few teams only, and by this policy you will exert a powerful influence to save our sports from the real menace that they now face in so many of our schools and colleges.

Without some such corrective influence as this, specialization and commercialism, like the worm in the bud, will destroy what it feeds on, and the real value of athletic sports will be lost. If so, the educational world will let slip one of the greatest assets in teaching the mind and body of the youth of this land, the practice of healthful exercise, and the stimulation of physical courage, and the love of fair-play for which the gymnasium and the campus are the best laboratories.

It is a far cry from the single gymnasium instructor of 1873 at Girard College to the staff of nine who now instruct your pupils in swimming, gymnastics and athletic games, and it marks the advance of our ideas on the scope of physical education from the time when the whole subject was confined to

the formal gymnastic drills of the gymnasium. In those days the gymnasts were too apt to forget that at best these were but the substitutes for the natural forms of exercise taken from us by the conditions of modern life.

There is always the tendency to make our exercises and games highly artificial. The broad-jumper now carefully measures his run and calculates each step. The joist from which he takes off is marked white and the official watches that no part of his foot goes over its edge, he lands in fine loosened earth carefully smoothed down and another official marks the first break made by any part of his body, and the distance jumped is calculated to one-eighth of an inch.

When Jahn founded his first turnplatz in 1811, he was more practical. He dug a deep trench wedge-shaped, narrow at one end and growing gradually wider. The boy who could clear it at the widest point was the winner, there was no need of measuring. If he made a foul he fell into the ditch, so there was no need of officials. I sometimes think that in our games we could go back to some of this simplicity and directness with benefit to ourselves and to sport in general. Refinements have made possible many a difficult and complicated exercise on the horizontal bar, and the horse, that would have been impossible on the limb of a tree, or the living horse, from which these two appliances developed. Football for the players, is now little better than hard, grinding work at its best, and an exercise in the higher mathematics at its worst. The spirit of recreation has largely gone out of it for everyone except the spectators, and most of them do not understand it. For the general body of the students simpler games must take its place, because it is now quite beyond them both physically and mentally. So we find growing up various substitutes for football while the game itself is left more and more to the picked survivors. The corrective for this tendency toward high specialization is the extension of games and exercises to all, and the grading of them in form and amount so that the weak and the timid may be strengthened and encouraged, the general tone and ability of the mass raised and still opportunity given to the few who will rise

to the top even as they always have, to show their ability in inter-scholastic and inter-collegiate tests.

I am glad that you are recognizing the educational value of exercise by giving credit on the same basis as for the academic studies. I believe this to be both wise and just ; it helps to place exercise on an equality with academic work in the mind of the student as well as of the teacher. I am particularly glad to have had the opportunity of congratulating you on the completion of your undertaking, and of wishing you God-speed in the instructive work that will be done in this noble building by your staff.

MILITARY TRAINING

Merch B. Stewart,

Colonel, United States Army,

Commandant, United States Military Academy,

West Point

Mr. President and Young Gentlemen of Girard College:

Please believe that I appreciate fully the privilege of being present at the dedication of this splendid building, and the honor of addressing you on this memorable occasion in the long and distinguished work which this college has contributed to the cause of military training.

I have been asked to talk briefly to you on the subject of military training, but first I am going to take the liberty of saying a few words about education in general.

I fancy that you will all agree with me that this business of getting an education is a rather long-drawn-out and complicated process.

If you are anything like I was at your age, there are doubtless times when you wonder what it is all about—why it is necessary for you to study this and that, and to do this, that, and the other.

Of course, your instructors from time to time explain to you the importance of the various subjects you are called upon to study. As I recall my school-day experience, it seems to me that each of my instructors was at great pains to impress upon me that what he was trying to teach me was most important, perhaps *the* most important subject of all and that, unless I mastered it in every detail, I would probably be a miserable failure in life. I also recall that my progress toward the mastery of most of the subjects used to make my future look pretty hopeless.

But I can't recall that any of them ever tried to make clear to me just how all of the things I was required to learn were going to contribute toward making me more successful, more useful and happier in life, which brings us to the question of the kinds of training we need.

Now the purpose of all the work and study we have to do in school and college is, first, to train us so that we may hope to be reasonably successful men, and, second, to train us so that we may be more useful and valuable citizens of this country.

Roughly speaking, all of the training you are receiving here may be divided into three classes: physical training, mental or educational training, and military training.

What purpose does each serve in preparing you to be more successful, more useful or happier in life?

Let us take the matter of physical training first. Doctor McKenzie has just told you a great deal of importance with regard to physical training. All I shall add to what he has said is that a weak or an ailing body is a handicap to a man in everything he may attempt to do. You all know what it means to try to study or even think when you have a kink in your back, a stiff neck, a game knee or charleyhorse, or even a sore finger. No matter what you are trying to do, no matter how hard you try to concentrate on what you are doing, your thoughts always drift back to that sore finger or that stiff neck. And I want to say to you from sad experience that the older you get, the more those little aches and pains will bother you in your work. In a word, if you want to be anything like efficient and reasonably happy in life, you must have a sound body and keep it so.

Now a word about all these other things you are required to study. You may wonder what good a lot of them are going to be to you in making a living. Actually, you may never have occasion to make use of some of them. For example, you may never have the least use for trigonometry—if you have in mind to be a preacher or a politician, you probably will not—and you may never have occasion in your life to speak a word of Spanish, but the kind of training you have to have in order to solve a difficult mathematical problem is the same kind of training you will have to have to solve any problem requiring clear and logical thinking. And you will find that life is full of such problems. Again, the kind of training you have to have in order to memorize a Spanish conjugation and make it behave, is the

kind you will have to have in order to memorize and carry in your head the various kinds of information you must have at your tongue's end in any work you may undertake.

And now, having talked about everything except my subject, I am going to talk a little about military training and explain to you, as I see it, the part military training is going to play in making you better men, and more valuable citizens.

It is hardly necessary for me to dwell on the importance and necessity for this country to have citizens trained to bear arms in the event of war. If we are going to have war, we must have soldiers. If we must have soldiers, we must train them. "But," you may say, "Why bother about it during peace? Why not wait until the occasion arises? Why not do as we did in the World War?" Let us consider for a moment what happened in that war.

When we entered the World War, we had comparatively few trained military men in this country, a few in the Regular Army, a few in the National Guard, a few partly trained reserve officers, a mere handful compared to what we knew we would need. In consequence, after war had been actually declared, we had to build camps, train officers, organize these hastily trained officers into skeleton units, fill these units with untrained men of the draft and, finally, train the units. The result was that it was six months after war had actually begun before any of these units was fit for service. In the meantime, we were being protected by the armies of Great Britain and France. But we can't depend on any such luck in the future. We must be prepared to fight and to fight at the drop of the hat, or take the consequences, which means defeat. We might just as reasonably expect to win a football game if we waited until the afternoon before the game to organize and train our team.

Again you may say, "We don't want war. We are going to do everything we can to keep out of war." Right. I agree with you. We are going to do everything within honor to keep out of war, but what is the surest way of keeping out of it? Well, let us see. Let us suppose that in 1915 or 1916 or 1917, we had had in this country the army of three million men that we had

in 1918, or that we had even had three million men fairly well trained, trained as you young gentlemen will be when you leave this institution. Do any of you imagine for an instant that Germany would have provoked us to war? Why, you might just as readily imagine me leaving this room to go out and hunt up Jack Dempsey and pick a fight with him.

Now let us consider for a moment how all of this military training may benefit you should we never have another war within the lifetime of any of us here today, and we all hope that we will not. Let us consider first what it is that you learn—I don't mean the details of Infantry Drill or Guard Duty or the like. You will probably forget most of them anyway, but rather let us consider the principles, the big lessons to be learned from military training.

Let us take, for example, the manual of arms, which really amounts to little more than a show performance, but which takes a lot of time and patience and hard work. Perfect manual of arms means that each of you must do exactly the same thing at the same instant, that's all. But it also means that each of you, standing at attention in ranks, has his attention riveted on the instructor, on his every move, his every word. In a word, it means that the attention of every one of you is absolutely concentrated on the work in hand. Moreover, it means that each of you has such perfect control over the muscles of your hands and arms and bodies that you can make them do just what you want them to do at the instant you want them to do it. It means that your eyes have been trained to observe, your ears to hear, your brains to transmit and your muscles to act. It means that your faculties, eyes, ears, brains and muscles have been trained and disciplined to instant response to command.

So it is with every phase of military training. In the end, you get the habit of doing just what you are told to do, when you are told to do it and in the way you are told to do it. "Fine, but what good is all that going to do me in earning a living?" you may ask.

Well, it is going to help you in every thing you undertake to do, because it means that you will be able to do everything with-

out lost motion and with the minimum of effort. In the next place it is going to win you promotion in your work. When your future employer finds out that you are the kind of a man who can concentrate on what he is saying and understand without asking a lot of questions, who can do what he wants done, when he wants it done, and, moreover, that he can depend upon you to do it, he is going to take good care to make it worth your while to stay with him and that will mean promotion for you.

Now another thing, when you click your heels together and make a military report, you never think of reporting anything but the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. That's another habit that will fasten itself upon you and win promotion for you. When your employer finds that he can depend absolutely upon what you say, he is more than likely to put you in a position of trust and responsibility.

Now, I have tried to show you how this military training will help you to be a more valuable citizen by preparing you to do your share in defending the country should it ever become necessary. I have also tried to indicate to you how it will help you toward success in civil pursuits. I will add just one more thing, to indicate how it may make you happier in life, a little incident that happened just after the declaration of war in 1917.

I was mustering troops into service in a large eastern city. One evening a young man came up to me in the club and said, "Major, you may think I am merely talking, but, honestly, I would cheerfully give my check for one hundred thousand dollars to be in your shoes at this moment." I explained that I was sorry that it was not possible for me to sell out to him. I ended by asking him what the trouble was. "Well," he replied, "I have just been inventorying myself as a citizen, and I find that I'm about 100% worthless."

"As bad as that?" I inquired. "Exactly," was the reply. "I know enough about this situation to realize that we are up against a he-man game in which everybody has got to play the limit if we hope to win. The whistle has blown and it's time to line up—you, I, and every able bodied man, side by side. You know this fighting game. All I know is the checkbook game.

You know exactly what to do and how to do it. I don't know enough to keep out of the way. You are ready to play a two-fisted part. I am as helpless as a blind beggar."

That young man was unhappy. I have no doubt that even now when he happens to think about the war, he does so with the feeling of regret that he was not prepared to do a man's full share in the defense of his country. I fancy that this regret will never quite leave him.

You, young gentlemen of Girard College, will never find yourselves in a like position. You will never have occasion to feel like blind beggars. All through your lives, you will have the proud consciousness of knowing that should your country ever need your services in defense, you are prepared to do your full duty and do it well. That knowledge will make of you better citizens and it will make of you prouder and happier men.

CATALOGUE OF PUPILS IN GIRARD COLLEGE

DECEMBER 31, 1924

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Date of Admission</i>
ABEL, GEORGE W.	July 3, 1910	Nov. 19, 1918
Abbott, George Isaac.....	May 22, 1915	Sept. 9, 1924
Ackerman, Louis	Mar. 27, 1911	Nov. 18, 1920
Ackerman, Morris	Mar. 21, 1913	Feb. 2, 1921
Adams, Edward Francis.....	Feb. 23, 1915	Dec. 3, 1923
Adams, John Walter.....	Aug. 26, 1910	Mar. 16, 1920
Adams, Lester Ira.....	Dec. 5, 1909	Sept. 20, 1917
Albright, James Augusta.....	Dec. 17, 1912	Nov. 15, 1922
Alfe, Anthony	Mar. 20, 1914	Feb. 6, 1924
Allen, Bruce Laverne.....	Jan. 18, 1917	Oct. 1, 1924
Allen, Coulter Boileau.....	Dec. 17, 1913	Feb. 7, 1922
Allen, Wallis Beileau.....	June 28, 1915	Sept. 19, 1923
Ammon, George Bertram.....	Sept. 6, 1909	Sept. 5, 1918
Anderson, George	Aug. 20, 1909	Sept. 5, 1917
Anderson, James Moore.....	July 28, 1910	Sept. 4, 1918
Anderson, Rowland	Oct. 14, 1909	Sept. 20, 1917
Anderson, Thomas	Aug. 26, 1911	Sept. 3, 1919
Andreovits, Joseph John.....	Dec. 21, 1910	Feb. 4, 1919
Andrews, Howard Aston.....	July 22, 1915	Nov. 27, 1923
Ankins, Walter W.	Dec. 15, 1913	Sept. 7, 1922
Anton, George G.	Mar. 14, 1915	Sept. 5, 1923
Antoniacci, Frank	Nov. 14, 1913	Feb. 7, 1923
Arduino, Armando	June 6, 1915	Sept. 12, 1924
Armitage, James E.	Dec. 31, 1910	Sept. 23, 1919
Artz, Clair Albert.....	July 19, 1914	Sept. 6, 1922
Ashton, Edwin Lloyd.....	Jan. 25, 1911	Sept. 5, 1918
Askins, Arthur Alexander.....	Oct. 30, 1916	Oct. 1, 1924
Avila, Joseph.....	Jan. 20, 1915	Feb. 6, 1923
Axton, Howard Nelson.....	Dec. 17, 1910	Sept. 23, 1919
BAER, FRANK WINTER.....	Dec. 14, 1909	Sept. 20, 1917
Bahm, August Friedrich.....	Apr. 9, 1910	Jan. 2, 1919
Bahm, George Henry.....	Sept. 2, 1916	Sept. 11, 1924
Bailey, Roy Reid.....	July 23, 1911	Sept. 3, 1919
Bailey, William Dale.....	April 1, 1908	Oct. 25, 1916
Baker, Alonzo Marion.....	Dec. 12, 1914	Sept. 5, 1923
Baker, Frederick Carl.....	Jan. 24, 1911	Sept. 22, 1920
Baker, Frederick Morphet.....	Dec. 5, 1909	Feb. 26, 1919
Baker, Louis Loring.....	May 7, 1913	Feb. 3, 1921
Baker, Thomas	Jan. 13, 1914	Sept. 21, 1921
Baker, William Beals.....	Sept. 28, 1911	Sept. 8, 1921
Balas, Frank	June 2, 1910	Oct. 24, 1916
Balas, Godfried	Mar. 15, 1912	Nov. 17, 1919

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Date of Admission</i>
Balas, Lewis.....	Feb. 25, 1914	Mar. 10, 1922
Balas, Rudolph	Apr. 21, 1908	Sept. 14, 1915
Ballinger, William Mark.....	July 13, 1915	Dec. 11, 1924
Bamford, John Russell.....	May 30, 1913	Feb. 3, 1921
Banks, Arthur Levi.....	May 9, 1910	Jan. 2, 1919
Banks, Ralph A.....	June 3, 1912	Nov. 29, 1919
Banks, Robert William.....	Sept. 15, 1914	Sept. 9, 1924
Banks, William Rodman.....	Nov. 11, 1909	Sept. 6, 1917
Barbaro, Anthony.....	Mar. 6, 1914	Feb. 7, 1923
Bartholomew, Horace Stewart.....	Apr. 14, 1908	Oct. 25, 1916
Bartholomew, Martin	Jan. 14, 1912	Sept. 4, 1919
Darwick, Rodney Barton.....	Apr. 5, 1913	Sept. 6, 1922
Batchler, Laing	June 7, 1911	Nov. 18, 1920
Batt, Miles Edward.....	Sept. 15, 1909	Sept. 6, 1917
Baulig, George Leslie.....	Jan. 29, 1911	Sept. 22, 1920
Baumer, Horace Wilson.....	Dec. 17, 1913	Nov. 22, 1921
Baxter, Richard Woolsey.....	Nov. 10, 1907	Feb. 6, 1917
Beach, Walter Russel.....	Oct. 20, 1913	Sept. 8, 1921
Bean, John Martin.....	Oct. 6, 1913	Feb. 21, 1923
Becker, Henry Arthur.....	Oct. 5, 1909	Feb. 5, 1919
Beckershoff, Robert Edgar.....	Apr. 18, 1910	Feb. 6, 1918
Bedell, Peter Bryce.....	July 10, 1914	Sept. 7, 1922
Beecher, Harold Sylvester.....	Mar. 17, 1911	Nov. 19, 1918
Beggs, William James, Jr.	Aug. 13, 1908	Feb. 26, 1918
Beisel, Joseph Franklin.....	Feb. 10, 1908	Feb. 10, 1916
Bell, Albert	Sept. 3, 1914	Feb. 6, 1924
Bell, Charles Homer.....	Oct. 19, 1915	Sept. 9, 1924
Bell, Henry Henshey.....	Aug. 6, 1915	Sept. 6, 1923
Bell, Howard Carrol.....	Apr. 19, 1912	Sept. 23, 1919
Bell, John Warren.....	Mar. 18, 1911	Nov. 19, 1918
Bell, Raymond Oscar.....	July 9, 1914	Sept. 6, 1922
Bell, Richard Malcolm.....	Feb. 15, 1909	Feb. 6, 1918
Bell, Robert William.....	July 7, 1911	Sept. 23, 1919
Bell, William Murray.....	Oct. 31, 1908	Sept. 20, 1917
Bellano, William	Nov. 2, 1912	Sept. 8, 1921
Benjamin, William Bryan.....	Aug. 17, 1909	Sept. 5, 1918
Bennett, Donald A.....	Aug. 18, 1912	Feb. 4, 1920
Berge, Julius Lincoln.....	Feb. 28, 1910	Feb. 5, 1918
Berger, Jacob	Jan. 2, 1918	Oct. 1, 1924
Berry, Harry Goldsmith.....	July 3, 1913	Sept. 8, 1921
Betz, Norman R.....	Sept. 27, 1915	Feb. 5, 1924
Betz, Samuel Brown.....	Oct. 31, 1913	Sept. 6, 1922
Bevan, Edgar Curtis.....	May 10, 1910	Feb. 5, 1918
Bevan, Warren George.....	Aug. 16, 1907	Sept. 14, 1915
Bickhart, Alfred Oliver.....	Sept. 16, 1916	Sept. 11, 1924
Biester, John Elliott.....	Oct. 12, 1911	Sept. 3, 1919
Biester, William Dilbrough.....	May 30, 1909	Feb. 26, 1919
Binder, Albert	Dec. 27, 1909	Feb. 5, 1919
Birch, John Foster.....	Feb. 12, 1907	Nov. 14, 1916
Black, William Wilkins Carr.....	Mar. 3, 1914	Sept. 19, 1923
Blair, Celestine James.....	Oct. 11, 1913	Sept. 5, 1923
Blakeman, Charles B.....	June 2, 1916	Feb. 6, 1923
Blank, Hyman	July 22, 1909	Sept. 6, 1917
Blawn, Delbert S.	Dec. 25, 1911	Nov. 17, 1919
Blomer, Thomas Anthony.....	Dec. 23, 1910	Nov. 19, 1918

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Date of Admission</i>
Bloom, Russell Howard.....	May 10, 1915	Sept. 6, 1923
Blunt, Thomas C.	Sept. 28, 1912	Jan. 2, 1920
Bocchino, Louis	Feb. 20, 1915	Sept. 9, 1924
Bogle, Robert	July 30, 1911	Sept. 3, 1919
Boland, William Joseph.....	July 11, 1911	July 1, 1919
Bollinger, Walter F.	Oct. 12, 1912	Feb. 4, 1920
Bonsall, Charles Walton.....	Nov. 4, 1911	Feb. 3, 1921
Bonsall, Melvin	Sept. 4, 1913	Aug. 31, 1923
Bonsall, William Monroe.....	April 3, 1912	Sept. 8, 1921
Books, Charles W.	June 7, 1910	Sept. 23, 1919
Booth, Ellis	Nov. 4, 1913	Feb. 8, 1922
Booth, John	Jan. 7, 1916	Sept. 10, 1924
Bordoni, Antonio	Feb. 19, 1909	Sept. 6, 1917
Borocci, Jino	Feb. 10, 1909	Feb. 26, 1918
Bortel, David R.	Mar. 30, 1913	Dec. 6, 1920
Bortel, James William.....	May 14, 1911	Sept. 23, 1919
Bortz, Clinton Harrison.....	Oct. 13, 1911	Sept. 8, 1921
Boselego, John	June 24, 1914	Nov. 15, 1922
Bouda, Frank Joseph.....	Aug. 8, 1908	Oct. 24, 1916
Bove, Joseph	Aug. 29, 1915	Sept. 6, 1923
Bowman, Kenneth Davis.....	Jan. 15, 1912	Sept. 23, 1919
Boyd, Graham Wilson.....	Jan. 15, 1909	Sept. 14, 1915
Boyd, Philip	May 5, 1908	Sept. 20, 1917
Boyle, Charles Ackley.....	May 24, 1909	Feb. 5, 1919
Boyle, John Edward.....	July 29, 1913	Sept. 8, 1921
Brader, Thomas	Dec. 22, 1915	Feb. 5, 1924
Bramble, Thomas Edwin.....	July 31, 1912	Sept. 8, 1921
Brandolph, Leon	June 20, 1916	Sept. 9, 1924
Branstetter, Bruce Franklin.....	Dec. 6, 1913	Sept. 6, 1922
Braun, Arthur Norman.....	Aug. 1, 1910	Sept. 4, 1918
Brawner, Frank	July 22, 1911	Sept. 8, 1920
Brawner, Robert William.....	Dec. 12, 1912	Sept. 8, 1920
Brennan, Edward Clement.....	Aug. 30, 1911	Feb. 5, 1919
Brennan, George	Apr. 5, 1907	Feb. 14, 1917
Brennan, Harry	May 9, 1909	Feb. 14, 1917
Brighton, William Ephraim.....	Oct. 8, 1914	Sept. 12, 1924
Brodhag, Herbert	Feb. 26, 1912	Sept. 8, 1920
Brooks, Charles Raymond.....	Jan. 14, 1906	Feb. 4, 1914
Brown, Charles Cheyney.....	Apr. 29, 1912	Nov. 17, 1919
Brown, Edwin Elwood.....	Oct. 31, 1916	Oct. 13, 1924
Brown, Lawrence Francis.....	Nov. 28, 1909	Nov. 19, 1918
Brown, Stephen	Feb. 5, 1910	Sept. 4, 1918
Bruce, George Washington.....	June 29, 1912	Feb. 3, 1920
Bruno, Antonio	May 8, 1909	Sept. 5, 1917
Bruse, George	Aug. 19, 1912	Sept. 7, 1920
Bruse, William	Dec. 25, 1909	Sept. 20, 1917
Bryan, Edward William.....	June 2, 1909	Feb. 20, 1917
Bryan, Elmer McClure.....	Mar. 10, 1915	Sept. 12, 1924
Bryan, James Edward.....	Nov. 24, 1916	Sept. 12, 1924
Buchanan, Douglas Gordon.....	Mar. 26, 1913	Feb. 7, 1922
Buchanan, Robert	July 8, 1913	Sept. 7, 1921
Bucher, Merrill Clayton.....	Aug. 28, 1915	Sept. 6, 1923
Buck, John Joseph.....	Nov. 26, 1911	Nov. 22, 1921
Buckley, Harry Pratt.....	July 19, 1916	Sept. 11, 1924
Buehl, Robert Charles.....	Oct. 3, 1912	Sept. 7, 1922

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Date of Admission</i>
Bullock, John George.....	Feb. 14, 1915	Sept. 10, 1924
Burke, Joseph	Apr. 18, 1910	Sept. 23, 1919
Burleigh, Gilbert D.	Mar. 9, 1912	Nov. 18, 1920
Burleigh, Robert Bruce.....	Nov. 12, 1910	Nov. 11, 1920
Burns, Daniel	June 16, 1908	Sept. 5, 1917
Bushnell, Edward	July 10, 1914	Sept. 7, 1920
Bye, Howard John	Dec. 26, 1910	Sept. 5, 1918
CANN, JAMES B.	Nov. 18, 1910	Sept. 23, 1919
Caldwell, George Thorpe.....	Sept. 18, 1914	Nov. 16, 1922
Callahan, Charles M.	Nov. 27, 1915	Feb. 7, 1922
Callender, Arden D.	Nov. 24, 1916	Oct. 1, 1924
Callender, George Robert.....	Aug. 24, 1912	Nov. 18, 1920
Calnan, John Francis.....	Apr. 26, 1914	Sept. 5, 1923
Campbell, Albert Wilson.....	Mar. 3, 1913	Feb. 6, 1923
Campbell, John Ferguson.....	May 12, 1912	Feb. 3, 1920
Campbell, John William.....	Dec. 25, 1915	Sept. 9, 1924
Campbell, Richard William F.	Nov. 15, 1913	Feb. 8, 1922
Cannon, Charles Henry.....	Oct. 25, 1909	Sept. 5, 1917
Capuzzi, Joseph	Nov. 1, 1915	Dec. 3, 1923
Capuzzi, Rocco	Jan. 26, 1914	Sept. 7, 1922
Carberry, Harry Schilling.....	July 15, 1910	Nov. 19, 1918
Carberry, Hugh Henry.....	Feb. 3, 1911	Feb. 5, 1919
Careaga, Joseph Alegria.....	Oct. 7, 1914	Sept. 11, 1924
Carey, Edwin Forrest.....	Sept. 19, 1910	Sept. 15, 1920
Carleo, Anthony	Oct. 22, 1915	Sept. 19, 1923
Carlile, William Lloyd.....	Sept. 2, 1916	Sept. 10, 1924
Caron, Armand Julian.....	July 27, 1915	Oct. 1, 1924
Carosiello, Michelino	May 13, 1910	Feb. 5, 1918
Carr, Daniel Burk.....	May 10, 1914	Feb. 7, 1922
Carr, Frank	Sept. 12, 1907	Sept. 5, 1917
Carroll, George Faber.....	Feb. 17, 1915	Feb. 6, 1924
Carroll, John	Sept. 19, 1913	Feb. 6, 1923
Carson, John W.	Dec. 4, 1911	Sept. 23, 1919
Cartlidge, Frederick Charles P.	Apr. 26, 1908	Oct. 24, 1916
Caruso, Antonio.....	Nov. 21, 1915	Nov. 27, 1923
Cavalucci, Ralph Irvin.....	Jan. 20, 1916	Sept. 10, 1924
Castellani, Armando	Feb. 15, 1914	Sept. 19, 1923
Cessna, Charles Leroy.....	Dec. 1, 1912	Feb. 3, 1921
Cessna, George	Sept. 3, 1911	Feb. 3, 1921
Chamberlain, Frank	Jan. 3, 1909	Sept. 6, 1917
Chamberlain, Jacob Orrin.....	Sept. 18, 1910	Sept. 5, 1918
Cheney, Walden Gardner.....	Aug. 19, 1913	Sept. 8, 1921
Christy, John Wesley.....	Dec. 13, 1912	Sept. 7, 1921
Chudnow, Irwin	Apr. 28, 1915	Apr. 30, 1923
Ciavarelli, Joseph	July 18, 1912	Feb. 8, 1922
Ciavarelli, Mario	Dec. 23, 1913	Feb. 8, 1922
Clappier, Herbert F.	Feb. 28, 1914	Nov. 18, 1922
Clark, Frederick George.....	Oct. 3, 1913	Sept. 6, 1922
Clark, Howard Haschall.....	Aug. 5, 1913	June 29, 1923
Clark, Marcel Alonza.....	July 21, 1908	Oct. 24, 1916
Clem, Charles Borden.....	Sept. 23, 1912	Sept. 21, 1921
Clem, Wilbur McCoy.....	Aug. 30, 1915	Sept. 6, 1923
Clouser, Joseph D.	July 4, 1914	Nov. 15, 1922

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Date of Admission</i>
Clouser, William J.	Jan. 1, 1913	Nov. 18, 1920
Coates, Alvin	Sept. 18, 1911	Sept. 8, 1920
Cohen, Jacob	Oct. 14, 1911	Sept. 8, 1920
Colletta, Antonio ..	May 20, 1912	Sept. 8, 1920
Collins, John	June 21, 1912	Sept. 22, 1920
Collins, William J.	Jan. 22, 1914	Sept. 7, 1922
Collom, Charles Warren.....	Oct. 12, 1907	Sept. 5, 1918
Collom, Harry Clement.....	Sept. 13, 1909	Sept. 5, 1918
Conno, Claude W.....	Jan. 14, 1915	Feb. 6, 1923
Congdon, Charles Joseph.....	Feb. 4, 1911	Sept. 5, 1918
Congdon, George A.	Apr. 23, 1909	Feb. 6, 1917
Connell, John Alexander.....	July 31, 1913	Feb. 8, 1922
Conway, Edward L.	Jan. 22, 1911	Feb. 26, 1919
Conser, Billie	Jan. 25, 1914	Feb. 6, 1923
Cooke, William Franklin.....	July 28, 1912	Nov. 18, 1920
Coombs, Wilfred	Nov. 2, 1909	Sept. 4, 1918
Corbett, William Christy.....	May 4, 1914	Feb. 6, 1924
Corn, Harry T.	Feb. 18, 1911	Feb. 4, 1920
Costanzo, Santo	Dec. 28, 1913	Feb. 7, 1922
Costello, Charles Howard.....	Oct. 11, 1915	Nov. 27, 1923
Costello, Walter	Nov. 16, 1914	Nov. 16, 1922
Coston, Samuel Smith.....	Nov. 4, 1906	Sept. 5, 1914
Cotton, Edward Allen.....	Mar. 29, 1912	Feb. 3, 1920
Cotton, Mahlon Walter.....	Dec. 24, 1913	Nov. 22, 1921
Cox, Thomas Raymond.....	Jan. 10, 1914	Feb. 8, 1922
Coyle, Francis X.	Mar. 29, 1912	Feb. 2, 1921
Craft, Raymond Woodrow.....	July 13, 1913	Sept. 8, 1921
Craig, Thomas C. M.	July 19, 1912	Feb. 3, 1920
Craven, Bertram Alonzo.....	Jan. 10, 1909	Nov. 14, 1916
Craver, Kenneth Wagner.....	Mar. 17, 1914	Feb. 8, 1922
Crawford, Marc R.	Feb. 25, 1912	Feb. 3, 1921
Crawford, Robert Payson.....	Dec. 8, 1909	Sept. 20, 1917
Crawford, Ross Owen.....	July 30, 1916	Sept. 11, 1924
Creamer, Paul B.....	May 5, 1914	Feb. 6, 1923
Cree, Clair Elliott.....	June 28, 1912	Sept. 8, 1920
Cregar, Marshall Bloomfield.....	Feb. 13, 1911	Mar. 16, 1920
Cregar, William Francis.....	July 8, 1909	Sept. 5, 1918
Cressman, William Alfred.....	Feb. 5, 1912	Sept. 7, 1920
Creveling, Doyle Ray.....	June 7, 1913	Feb. 3, 1921
Creveling, Gerald William.....	Oct. 9, 1911	Feb. 2, 1921
Crisman, Willard Kennedy.....	Jan. 18, 1909	Sept. 5, 1918
Crone, Darwin Frederick.....	Feb. 25, 1916	Sept. 9, 1924
Crosby, Lewis Wentworth.....	Feb. 14, 1909	Sept. 6, 1917
Cummings, Everard Stuart.....	Mar. 5, 1909	Sept. 4, 1918
Curry, Morris Joseph.....	May 26, 1910	Sept. 14, 1918
Curzi, Cesar John.....	May 13, 1915	Sept. 19, 1923
DAILEY, JAMES VICTOR.....	Mar. 24, 1910	Feb. 6, 1918
Daisey, Paul Wilson.....	May 16, 1913	Sept. 8 1921
D'Aiuto, Alfred	Dec. 11, 1909	Feb. 26, 1918
Dale, Delbert	Dec. 20, 1916	Sept. 12, 1924
Dale, Marcus Richard.....	June 15, 1912	Sept. 7, 1920
Dale, Paul Lester.....	Aug. 9, 1907	Oct. 25, 1916
Dale, William Earl.....	Mar. 6, 1911	Feb. 5, 1919

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Date of Admission</i>
Dalesio, Albert	Jan. 7, 1917	Oct. 1, 1924
D'Alo, Arthur	Oct. 31, 1910	Sept. 7, 1920
D'Alonzo, Angelo	July 9, 1916	Sept. 11, 1924
D'Alonzo, Mario	Aug. 6, 1910	Feb. 4, 1919
Dampman, Walter Allen.....	Mar. 29, 1910	Sept. 4, 1918
D'Angelo, Massimino.....	Jan. 13, 1913	Sept. 22, 1920
Daniels, John Thomas.....	Sept. 19, 1915	Sept. 6, 1923
Darnell, Howell Varian.....	Nov. 8, 1907	Sept. 14, 1915
Darrab, Thomas H.	Dec. 16, 1909	Jan. 13, 1919
Daugherty, John	Jan. 15, 1912	Sept. 4, 1919
Daveler, Benjamin Stibitz.....	Apr. 15, 1903	Oct. 25, 1916
Davenport, Charles Arthur.....	July 22, 1910	Sept. 4, 1918
Davis, David Price.....	June 20, 1908	Feb. 7, 1917
Davis, Charles	Dec. 26, 1915	Feb. 6, 1924
Davis, Clarence Willis.....	Feb. 2, 1916	Sept. 9, 1924
DAVIS, ELMER CLARKSON.....	Feb. 23, 1914	Nov. 22, 1921
Davis, Frank Thomas.....	Dec. 26, 1908	Sept. 20, 1917
Davis, Harold Bader.....	Feb. 29, 1912	Sept. 7, 1920
Davis, Harry L.	July 17, 1909	Nov. 19, 1918
Davis, John Sample.....	Mar. 28, 1911	Nov. 19, 1918
Davis, Kenneth W.	June 20, 1909	Feb. 6, 1913
Davis, Robert	Jan. 29, 1914	Sept. 8, 1922
Davis, William Charles.....	Oct. 2, 1915	Sept. 9, 1924
Davis, William Edward.....	June 3, 1914	Sept. 6, 1922
Dawson, William E.	Dec. 28, 1914	Nov. 15, 1922
Deck, Joseph Valentine.....	Sept. 26, 1914	Sept. 5, 1923
DeConcini, Joseph	Jan. 2, 1916	Feb. 21, 1924
Dedeo, Joseph Anthony.....	June 7, 1916	Sept. 10, 1924
Dedeo, Peter	June 30, 1913	Mar. 3, 1922
Deger, Daniel Robert.....	Mar. 28, 1908	Oct. 24, 1916
Deimler, John Wilson.....	Aug. 26, 1913	Sept. 6, 1922
Delladio, Bert	Nov. 2, 1909	Sept. 5, 1917
Dennis, John Clifton.....	Jan. 3, 1909	Feb. 6, 1917
Depolter, Andrew	Dec. 13, 1914	Nov. 15, 1922
Depolter, John	Dec. 1, 1913	Sept. 7, 1920
DeSanto, Arthur	Nov. 9, 1911	Sept. 7, 1921
DeSanto, Frank	May 18, 1916	Sept. 11, 1924
Desiderio, Domenico	June 11, 1908	Oct. 24, 1916
Detwiler, Charles R.	Feb. 15, 1909	Nov. 19, 1918
Detwiler, Harry S.	Apr. 23, 1910	Feb. 6, 1918
Deveney, Alexander B.....	Aug. 9, 1913	Sept. 21, 1921
Deveney, John	May 6, 1911	Sept. 23, 1919
De Vita, Harold	Feb. 13, 1913	Sept. 7, 1921
DeVita, Peter	July 4, 1915	Sept. 19, 1923
Devon, Joseph Lee.....	Feb. 12, 1916	June 29, 1924
Deweese, Louis Rossiter.....	Oct. 21, 1914	Feb. 5, 1924
DeZengotita, Juan.....	Mar. 13, 1914	Feb. 7, 1922
DiDonato, Remo.....	May 3, 1912	Sept. 7, 1921
Dieter, Gerald Wayne.....	June 9, 1910	Nov. 19, 1918
Dieter, Ralph Victor.....	Dec. 7, 1911	Sept. 4, 1919
Diets, Maurice Cerad.....	Feb. 6, 1908	Feb. 2, 1916
DiFoggia, Joseph	Sept. 29, 1907	Sept. 15, 1915
Di Lauro, Antonio	Dec. 22, 1913	Nov. 22, 1921
DiLauro, George	Feb. 19, 1911	Sept. 3, 1919
Dileer, Carl C.	Apr. 6, 1908	Feb. 3, 1916

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Date of Admission</i>
DiMeo, Frank	Oct. 5, 1914	Sept. 12, 1924
DiRenzo, Joseph	Feb. 19, 1910	Nov. 22, 1917
Dittert James	July 1, 1916	Sept. 11, 1924
Dittert, John	Jan. 10, 1911	Sept. 3, 1919
Dobbins, Merrill R.	Apr. 21, 1912	Sept. 7, 1920
Doerrfel, George Alfred.....	Aug. 4, 1909	Sept. 20, 1917
Doran, George Dennis.....	Oct. 21, 1907	Oct. 24, 1916
Dougherty, John Joseph.....	Oct. 7, 1911	Nov. 19, 1918
Doughterty, Robert Moeller.....	Apr. 11, 1915	Sept. 6, 1922
Doughty, Edward Joseph.....	July 14, 1915	Sept. 6, 1923
Douglass, Frank S.....	Sept. 26, 1914	Feb. 6, 1923
Downey, George Edward.....	Dec. 27, 1914	Sept. 5, 1923
Downie, John K.	Nov. 4, 1913	Sept. 7, 1922
Draeger, Otto Ludwig.....	June 7, 1908	Oct. 25, 1916
Dresher, Austin Howard.....	Nov. 2, 1916	Sept. 12, 1924
Dreyer, Oscar Daniel.....	July 13, 1912	Sept. 22, 1920
Dudley, Thomas James.....	June 24, 1909	Sept. 5, 1917
Derr, Charles E. R.	Aug. 10, 1910	Sept. 3, 1919
Duffy, Joseph Peter.....	Dec. 10, 1912	Sept. 7, 1922
Dugan, Henry Jordan.....	Oct. 17, 1912	Nov. 18, 1920
Dunfee, James Charles.....	Nov. 11, 1914	Sept. 5, 1923
Dunhour, William Henry.....	Nov. 4, 1915	Sept. 10, 1924
Dunkleberger, Edwin Lloyd.....	May 7, 1909	Nov. 22, 1917
Dunlap, John Leonard.....	July 7, 1910	Sept. 4, 1918
Dunn, Roy Ellis.....	Oct. 10, 1914	Sept. 9, 1924
Durkin, James Chares.....	Aug. 20, 1912	Feb. 4, 1920
EABY, LEROY R.	Jan. 11, 1911	Sept. 8, 1920
Earl, Lawson S.	Feb. 8, 1908	Sept. 6, 1917
Eastman, Donald F.	Mar. 29, 1912	Nov. 18, 1920
Echgelmeier, Frank E.	Sept. 10, 1909	Sept. 4, 1918
Eckstein, William John.....	Dec. 4, 1908	Feb. 6, 1917
Eddy, George Lewis.....	Sept. 27, 1909	Feb. 5, 1918
Edmunds, Edward	Feb. 2, 1915	Feb. 5, 1924
Edmunds, William Harold.....	June 19, 1911	Nov. 17, 1919
Edwards, Hugh W.	Nov. 30, 1910	Feb. 4, 1920
Edwards, Robert, Jd.....	Oct. 22, 1910	Sept. 4, 1918
Edwards, Selwyn.....	Feb. 21, 1911	Sept. 4, 1919
Egan, James Thomas.....	Feb. 9, 1915	Nov. 27, 1923
Egan, Paul William.....	Apr. 7, 1911	Feb. 26, 1919
Egan, Philip Maene.....	Apr. 12, 1912	Feb. 4, 1920
Ehrenzeller, Ferdinand Robert.....	Nov. 13, 1909	Feb. 4, 1919
Ehrenzeller, John F. Rieman.....	Mar. 1, 1911	Feb. 4, 1919
Ehrich, George Ellias.....	May 4, 1914	Feb. 8, 1922
Emerson, William J.....	Mar. 25, 1912	Sept. 24, 1921
Emery, James Gibbs.....	Jan. 5, 1907	Sept. 15, 1915
Emery, Victor Paul.....	Sept. 19, 1909	Sept. 6, 1917
Emmons, French Potter.....	Oct. 9, 1914	Nov. 15, 1922
English, Bryson E.	Aug. 28, 1911	Sept. 4, 1919
Ephault, Edward Charles.....	Dec. 17, 1912	Feb. 7, 1922
Equi, Alfred William.....	Apr. 4, 1909	Nov. 22, 1917
Eroh, Clyde William	Apr. 21, 1914	Feb. 6, 1924
Ermold, Kervin E.....	May 20, 1914	Sept. 6, 1923
Esposito, Emanuel	Aug. 31, 1914	Feb. 6, 1924

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Date of Admission</i>
Esray, Thomas Hoover.....	July 4, 1911	July 11, 1919
Estill, Alfred W.....	Jan. 20, 1915	Feb. 6, 1923
Estill, Lawrence M.....	May 19, 1913	Nov. 15, 1922
Etter, Earl Clayton.....	July 20, 1914	Sept. 5, 1923
Evans, Clinton P.....	Jan. 6, 1910	Feb. 6, 1918
Evans, Ernest	Oct. 28, 1914	Sept. 10, 1924
Evans, Frank	Mar. 2, 1911	Feb. 3, 1921
Evans, Harry Windfield.....	Apr. 6, 1915	Sept. 5, 1923
Evans, Philip	Mar. 13, 1914	Sept. 7, 1922
Evans, Thomas	Jan. 6, 1911	Sept. 5, 1918
Evans, William Harold.....	Nov. 8, 1907	Sept. 22, 1915
Everly, Herbert J.....	Aug. 4, 1913	Feb. 6, 1923
Farnsworth, Marlin.....	July 19, 1911	Feb. 5, 1919
Faux, Frederick George.....	July 11, 1910	Sept. 4, 1918
Fay, Foy Fenimore.....	Feb. 26, 1911	Nov. 18, 1920
Fay, John Wilfred.....	Apr. 15, 1913	Feb. 2, 1921
Fay, William Ellia.....	June 18, 1915	Sept. 5, 1923
Fehnel, Raymond Aquillas.....	Dec. 2, 1907	Oct. 25, 1916
Feldman, Myer	June 22, 1914	Feb. 2, 1921
Felmlee, Lawrence Dewees.....	Sept. 11, 1911	Sept. 8, 1921
Feltis, Joseph	June 8, 1910	Sept. 20, 1917
Fender, Charles	Dec. 28, 1910	Sept. 8, 1920
Fender, Walter	July 1, 1912	Sept. 8, 1920
Fenich, George	Feb. 9, 1911	Feb. 3, 1921
Fenimore, Benjamin Davis.....	Dec. 30, 1915	Feb. 5, 1924
Fenstermacher, Herbert C.....	Aug. 25, 1916	Sept. 12, 1924
Fenton, Arthur	Sept. 20, 1907	Sept. 22, 1915
Fenton, Joseph.....	Sept. 30, 1913	Sept. 6, 1922
Fenton, Vernon	Dec. 11, 1908	Nov. 14, 1916
Ferguson, Darl C.....	Apr. 17, 1910	Feb. 4, 1919
Ferguson, Kenneth H.	Apr. 11, 1909	Feb. 4, 1919
Fetter, Gordon Best.....	July 25, 1908	Oct. 25, 1916
Fiala, Theodore	Feb. 17, 1911	Feb. 2, 1921
Field, Eugene M.....	Sept. 12, 1916	Sept. 11, 1924
Fine, Charles	Apr. 27, 1908	Feb. 3, 1916
Finestein, Max	Dec. 14, 1915	Sept. 6, 1922
Fink, Malcolm Leroy.....	June 10, 1908	Oct. 25, 1916
Finnegan, Elmer F.	Jan. 29, 1912	Sept. 4, 1919
Finnegan, Paul M.	Mar. 6, 1910	Nov. 22, 1917
Fisher, George Louis.....	Oct. 13, 1909	Nov. 22, 1917
Fisher, John Thomas.....	Apr. 13, 1911	Feb. 4, 1919
Fisher, Morris David.....	Jan. 28, 1908	Sept. 20, 1917
Fisher, Robert	Apr. 9, 1911	Feb. 26, 1919
Flannery, John Grim.....	Feb. 25, 1915	Feb. 7, 1923
Flickinger, George Maxwell.....	Aug. 25, 1913	Sept. 6, 1922
Flynn, Joseph Francis.....	Oct. 6, 1910	Sept. 22, 1920
Foglietta, Guiseppe	Dec. 14, 1914	Sept. 5, 1923
Folk, Raymond Henry.....	Sept. 29, 1913	Feb. 7, 1922
Foor, Paul	Dec. 20, 1914	Feb. 6, 1923
Force, Ellwood Brower.....	June 20, 1911	Feb. 26, 1919
Ford, Raymond Francis.....	Jan. 26, 1915	Oct. 13, 1924
Foreman, Joseph Ivan.....	Sept. 27, 1914	Sept. 7, 1922
Foreman, Kenneth Eugene.....	June 30, 1913	Sept. 7, 1921

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Date of Admission</i>
Foreman, Paul Wesley.....	Mar. 16, 1912	Feb. 4, 1920
Forsht, Franklin John.....	Nov. 27, 1913	Feb. 7, 1923
Fowler, George Asa.....	July 28, 1910	Sept. 5, 1918
Fowler, Joshua Lewis.....	Jan. 14, 1909	Feb. 6, 1917
Fox, Charles Elmer.....	Mar. 10, 1914	Sept. 6, 1923
Fox, James S.....	Jan. 27, 1913	Nov. 15, 1922
Fox, Robert Moulter.....	Mar. 3, 1909	Feb. 7, 1917
Fox, Valentine J.....	Oct. 15, 1907	Sept. 6, 1917
Frame, David.....	July 12, 1909	Nov. 22, 1917
Franco, Michael.....	Oct. 20, 1911	Nov. 17, 1919
Frankau, Joseph Griswold.....	Nov. 14, 1911	Sept. 21, 1921
Frankau, Louis Griswold.....	Feb. 18, 1916	Feb. 6, 1924
Frankel, Irving Martin.....	Nov. 16, 1915	Feb. 5, 1924
Frankel, Paul.....	Apr. 28, 1913	Sept. 21, 1921
Frankenberger, Chauncey Clay.....	Apr. 23, 1915	Feb. 6, 1924
Frasco, John Charles.....	Apr. 19, 1913	Feb. 7, 1923
Freda, Joseph Ernest.....	July 11, 1907	Oct. 25, 1916
Frees, James Michael.....	Jan. 19, 1909	Sept. 4, 1918
Frees, John Thomas.....	July 25, 1913	Sept. 7, 1921
Frederick, Horace.....	Oct. 25, 1911	Sept. 3, 1919
Frederick, Irwin K.....	Oct. 26, 1907	Sept. 14, 1915
Friedenberg, David Harold.....	Aug. 28, 1911	Feb. 5, 1919
Friedrich, Andrew.....	Dec. 29, 1909	Feb. 26, 1919
Friedrich, William.....	Apr. 14, 1911	Feb. 26, 1919
Froelich, Dayton Ellsworth.....	Nov. 19, 1909	Sept. 5, 1917
Frost, Abraham Siehie.....	Aug. 6, 1909	Sept. 14, 1915
Fry, Grant Gilbert.....	Dec. 7, 1910	Sept. 22, 1920
Fry, Paul Archie.....	Sept. 27, 1915	Feb. 6, 1924
Fuhrman, Harry Wesley.....	Aug. 12, 1913	Sept. 8, 1921
Fuhrman, Robert H.....	Aug. 31, 1912	Sept. 7, 1920
Fuller, John Alexander.....	May 22, 1916	Sept. 10, 1924
Fulton, Francis Reed.....	June 17, 1910	Feb. 6, 1918
Fulton, Stuart Lemar.....	June 17, 1910	Feb. 6, 1918
Funk, Thomas Oscar.....	July 7, 1908	Oct. 25, 1916
GABLE, CHARLES FRANKLIN.....	Nov. 1, 1915	Nov. 27, 1923
Gabel, Frank Edgar.....	June 11, 1915	Feb. 6, 1924
Gabel, John Morton.....	Nov. 23, 1908	Sept. 4, 1918
Galbraith, James Biddlecomb.....	Sept. 14, 1909	Nov. 22, 1917
Galbraith, Robert George.....	Sept. 14, 1909	Nov. 22, 1917
Gallagher, Thomas.....	June 17, 1909	Sept. 20, 1917
Gally, Edward Paul.....	Aug. 10, 1908	Nov. 14, 1916
Gamble, Thomas Harris.....	Nov. 4, 1907	Sept. 15, 1915
Gangloff, Edward Michael.....	June 17, 1912	Feb. 2, 1921
Gans, Alexander Adolph.....	Dec. 19, 1908	Nov. 14, 1916
Gardner, George.....	Oct. 14, 1916	Sept. 11, 1924
Gardner, Merrill Allen.....	Dec. 23, 1911	Sept. 7, 1921
Gardner, Wilfred Elliott.....	Apr. 12, 1912	Feb. 7, 1922
Garibotti, Manfred Oliver.....	Oct. 3, 1914	Sept. 10, 1924
Gassert, Lee Francis.....	Apr. 29, 1914	Sept. 19, 1923
Geist, John Willard.....	June 21, 1909	Feb. 6, 1918
Geist, Samuel M. B.....	July 12, 1914	Feb. 6, 1923
George, Charles.....	Sept. 20, 1913	Sept. 8, 1921
George, Edward.....	Dec. 28, 1906	Oct. 24, 1916

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Date of Admission</i>
George, Edward Leonard.....	July 2, 1909	Sept. 4, 1918
Gerardi, Harry	May 1, 1912	Feb. 7, 1922
Gersh, Sidney	Feb. 25, 1914	Feb. 7, 1922
Gessner, Carl R.	Dec. 30, 1913	Sept. 7, 1922
Giandomenico, Gerardo Arcenzo.....	Aug. 27, 1907	Oct. 25, 1916
Gibney, William Fleisher.....	Dec. 23, 1913	Nov. 22, 1921
Gibson, Irwin	Apr. 3, 1909	Feb. 6, 1917
Gibson, Walton	Feb. 16, 1913	Nov. 18, 1920
Gilchrist, Foy Hubert.....	July 4, 1911	Feb. 3, 1921
Gilchrist, Neil Robert.....	Mar. 27, 1916	Sept. 11, 1924
Gill, Howard Joseph.....	Dec. 15, 1915	Sept. 10, 1924
Gilliland, William F.	Apr. 8, 1908	Nov. 14, 1916
Gilpin, Robert Elmer.....	July 31, 1914	Sept. 6, 1922
Gilvear, William Henry.....	Apr. 4, 1913	Sept. 6, 1922
Gimmi, Otto G.	Oct. 28, 1914	Sept. 15, 1922
Gingher, Claude A.	June 29, 1910	Feb. 4, 1920
Ginkinger, Harry Hyatt.....	Oct. 23, 1908	Feb. 26, 1918
Gioielli, Vincenzo	May 25, 1916	Sept. 10, 1924
Gladfelter, Harry William.....	Jan. 20, 1914	Nov. 22, 1921
Glass, William	Aug. 7, 1910	Feb. 5, 1919
Glassey, Herman Warren.....	July 25, 1916	Sept. 10, 1924
Gleeson, John Stewart.....	Mar. 10, 1908	Sept. 20, 1917
Glise, Curtis A.	Sept. 16, 1910	Sept. 3, 1919
Glover, Horace W. I.	July 6, 1910	Sept. 3, 1919
Gochmour, Silas Eugene.....	Mar. 3, 1910	Feb. 3, 1920
Gold, Samuel	Mar. 12, 1910	Feb. 5, 1918
Goldberg, Arnold	May 2, 1909	Nov. 18, 1918
Goldberg, Martin	Apr. 3, 1911	Nov. 19, 1918
Golder, Winfield	Sept. 17, 1916	Oct. 13, 1924
Golmitz, Andrew	Mar. 12, 1907	Sept. 14, 1915
Golmitz, George Robert.....	Feb. 18, 1908	Oct. 24, 1916
Good, Charles Elroy.....	May 20, 1916	Sept. 9, 1924
Good, Urban Otto.....	Dec. 22, 1912	Sept. 7, 1921
Gorman, John	May 29, 1915	Sept. 6, 1923
Gormley, George Scott.....	Oct. 24, 1908	Feb. 5, 1918
Gould, Joseph	Sept. 26, 1907	Feb. 6, 1917
Goulston, John R.	Nov. 29, 1912	Sept. 21, 1921
Graden, Russell	Mar. 23, 1907	Oct. 25, 1916
Graffen, Paul Mason.....	Dec. 24, 1915	Sept. 6, 1922
Grafton, George G.	Feb. 23, 1913	Feb. 7, 1922
Graham, Earl Reeves.....	Dec. 11, 1909	Sept. 4, 1918
Graham, Walter Andrew.....	Dec. 23, 1907	Oct. 25, 1916
Grant, Robert Warren.....	Oct. 20, 1909	Nov. 19, 1918
Gray, Edward Alexander.....	July 14, 1916	Sept. 10, 1924
Gray, William David.....	Sept. 4, 1912	Feb. 23, 1921
Gray, William Howard.....	Apr. 13, 1907	Feb. 2, 1916
Grecia, John	Feb. 2, 1908	Jan. 31, 1918
Green, Charles William.....	Sept. 20, 1916	Sept. 11, 1924
Green, Daniel Joseph.....	Nov. 28, 1908	Feb. 5, 1918
Green, George Conard.....	Feb. 1, 1908	Feb. 3, 1916
Greenberg, Leopold	May 29, 1911	Sept. 7, 1920
Greene, Leonard Selinsky.....	Apr. 4, 1914	Feb. 7, 1922
Greene, Marvin A. S.	May 21, 1910	Sept. 4, 1918
Greenewalt, Edwin Craig.....	June 1, 1913	Sept. 7, 1921

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Date of Admission</i>
Greenhalgh, Elwood James.....	Nov. 6, 1906	Mar. 9, 1916
Griffith, David	Dec. 23, 1910	Sept. 5, 1918
Grosch, Charles M.	May 9, 1910	Sept. 23, 1919
Gross, Frank A.	May 23, 1908	Sept. 15, 1915
Gross, Howard Charles.....	Dec. 15, 1906	Sept. 2, 1914
Gross, Max	Mar. 31, 1912	Nov. 17, 1919
Grundy, James Frederick.....	July 10, 1910	July 11, 1919
Gaultieri, Armond	June 29, 1914	Feb. 21, 1923
Gualtieri, Joseph	Aug. 6, 1912	Nov. 18, 1920
Gunther, Frank E.	June 13, 1909	Sept. 4, 1918
Guy, Robert Sanderson.....	May 12, 1910	Feb. 26, 1918
Gwinn, Albert Garrett.....	July 4, 1909	Nov. 13, 1917
HAAG, JOSEPH BERTRAM.....	June 30, 1913	Mar. 2, 1921
Haas, Walter Thomas.....	Jan. 25, 1909	Feb. 6, 1917
Hackett, Ralph H.	Nov. 14, 1911	Sept. 4, 1919
Hagenbuch, Evan George.....	Feb. 22, 1908	Nov. 14, 1916
Haig, Thomas Campbell.....	Oct. 9, 1911	Feb. 26, 1919
Haines, Francis Joseph.....	July 25, 1909	Nov. 19, 1918
Haines, Lester Edmund.....	Jan. 14, 1911	Nov. 17, 1919
Haines, Marvin Clare.....	Mar. 6, 1908	Sept. 20, 1917
Haines, William Edward.....	Feb. 20, 1908	Sept. 5, 1917
Hake, Thomas	Aug. 23, 1912	Feb. 4, 1920
Haldeman, Edgar H.	Aug. 22, 1913	Sept. 8, 1921
Hall, Ernest Edward.....	Apr. 18, 1916	Sept. 9, 1924
Hallman, William Rodman.....	July 2, 1911	Sept. 3, 1919
Hamilton, Robert James.....	Mar. 20, 1911	Nov. 19, 1918
Hammerl, Howard E.	Nov. 22, 1916	Feb. 6, 1923
Hammerl, Russell Charles.....	Nov. 7, 1914	Sept. 5, 1923
Hammers, James Edward.....	Mar. 25, 1910	Feb. 6, 1918
Hammond, Edwin Wayne.....	July 17, 1910	Feb. 3, 1920
Hammonds, Thomas George.....	Apr. 24, 1915	Feb. 21, 1923
Handiboc, Christian Bowman.....	Dec. 14, 1914	Sept. 11, 1924
Harding, Lavern	May 17, 1910	Feb. 6, 1918
Harford, Kenneth Ray.....	Mar. 23, 1910	Feb. 6, 1918
Harker, Albert Edward Briggs.....	Apr. 11, 1910	Feb. 5, 1918
Harker, James	July 31, 1912	Feb. 3, 1920
Harris, William W.....	Aug. 11, 1907	Feb. 20, 1917
Harshaw, Charles Henry.....	Feb. 8, 1908	Nov. 13, 1917
Hart, Granville Spencer.....	Aug. 30, 1910	Feb. 3, 1920
Hartman, James	Oct. 18, 1914	Feb. 5, 1924
Hartman, William Henry.....	Sept. 17, 1910	Sept. 15, 1920
Hartman, Otto Gottlieb.....	July 10, 1908	Feb. 6, 1918
Hartranft, Ellwood	Feb. 10, 1911	Nov. 18, 1920
Hartranft, John Amos.....	Jan. 23, 1914	Nov. 17, 1922
Harvey, Eugene Paul.....	Dec. 6, 1913	Feb. 7, 1923
Harvey, John Lawrence.....	Feb. 6, 1907	Oct. 25, 1916
Hasett, William James.....	Nov. 9, 1910	Feb. 4, 1919
Hatfield, Arnold Merrit.....	Jan. 17, 1913	Sept. 7, 1921
Hauber, Francis William.....	Mar. 29, 1916	Feb. 21, 1924
Hauber, Victor Frederick.....	June 18, 1913	Feb. 8, 1922
Hawkins, Paul Russell.....	May 18, 1908	Oct. 25, 1916
Hawkins, Robert Paul.....	Feb. 22, 1908	Feb. 5, 1918
Huyes, Edgar A.	Oct. 4, 1912	Feb. 4, 1920
Hayward, Harold William.....	Mar. 25, 1908	Sept. 5, 1917

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Date of Admission</i>
Hazlett, Robert	Dec. 6, 1908	Nov. 19, 1918
Heavner, Louis Wells	Feb. 26, 1911	Sept. 5, 1918
Heavner, William Solomon	Dec. 19, 1909	Sept. 20, 1917
Heffernan, Joseph	Feb. 6, 1910	Oct. 24, 1916
Heil, Orville Hunter	June 7, 1914	Feb. 21, 1923
Heintzleman, Robert Grady	Sept. 7, 1913	Sept. 6, 1923
Heisey, George Mewin	Jan. 30, 1908	Feb. 3, 1916
Heller, Wilson Irvin	Mar. 3, 1913	Oct. 16, 1922
Hellings, Matthias Alfred	Apr. 27, 1908	Sept. 20, 1917
Helmke, Herbert Charles	Feb. 18, 1911	Sept. 4, 1919
Helt, Carl Clinton	Mar. 2, 1910	Feb. 26, 1918
Helt, Earl Dayton	Mar. 2, 1910	Feb. 26, 1918
Hendricks, William Ray	Sept. 2, 1909	Feb. 5, 1918
Hennessey, Carl David	Feb. 18, 1912	Sept. 4, 1919
Herbsleb, Jack Masters	Nov. 10, 1911	Feb. 3, 1921
Herker, George Oliver	Feb. 9, 1914	Nov. 22, 1921
Herskowitz, Abraham	June 2, 1912	Feb. 2, 1921
Hess, John Martin	Jan. 29, 1912	Feb. 7, 1922
Hess, Walter	Apr. 28, 1914	Feb. 7, 1922
Hesser, Maris V. C.	Oct. 31, 1910	Feb. 4, 1920
Hewlett, Joseph M.	Jan. 30, 1912	Sept. 4, 1919
Hexamer, John F.	Dec. 19, 1914	Nov. 15, 1922
Hickman, George Lewis	Oct. 29, 1909	Nov. 22, 1917
Higgins, Howard Francis	June 1, 1913	Feb. 3, 1921
High, Harry E., Jr.	Nov. 3, 1909	Sept. 4, 1918
Hilborn, Gerald Franklin	Jan. 22, 1916	Sept. 12, 1924
Hildenbrand, Raymond Luther	Dec. 9, 1915	Sept. 10, 1924
Hilend, Andrew	Nov. 1, 1911	Sept. 3, 1919
Hill, Glenn Edward	Jan. 30, 1915	Dec. 13, 1924
Hipple, John J.	Mar. 26, 1911	Nov. 18, 1920
Hipple, William Harrison	Aug. 2, 1915	Sept. 6, 1923
Hitner, Henry William	June 17, 1910	Sept. 4, 1918
Hoagland, George Dreisbach	July 5, 1912	Feb. 8, 1922
Hock, Donald Russell	Nov. 4, 1908	Nov. 14, 1916
Hocking, Fred G.	Sept. 5, 1915	Sept. 9, 1924
Hocking, John G.	Oct. 6, 1912	Feb. 8, 1922
Hoff, Elbridge Ervin	Mar. 1, 1915	Feb. 7, 1923
Hoffman, Albert W.	Dec. 17, 1914	Feb. 6, 1923
Hoffman, Everett M.	Feb. 5, 1913	Sept. 22, 1920
Hoffman, Ferdinand William	Feb. 24, 1908	Oct. 24, 1916
Hoffmire, Fred Baird	June 11, 1915	Sept. 5, 1923
Hoffmire, Willard Otto	Dec. 9, 1916	Sept. 12, 1924
Hollenshead, Kenneth A.	June 21, 1915	Sept. 12, 1924
Hollingsworth, Edmund	June 16, 1911	Sept. 7, 1920
Holmes, Edward	May 7, 1915	Sept. 12, 1924
Holtzin, Maurice	Oct. 21, 1913	Apr. 20, 1923
Hoolahan, Robert John	Mar. 7, 1913	Sept. 8, 1921
Hoover, Clayton Fred	Mar. 13, 1915	Feb. 7, 1923
Hornick, Carl Jacob	Jan. 5, 1910	Sept. 23, 1919
Hoskins, Howard Renolds	Sept. 2, 1912	Feb. 2, 1921
Hoskins, Robert Franklin	May 8, 1909	Feb. 6, 1917
Houser, Frank	Aug. 13, 1908	Oct. 25, 1916
Howard, Cyrus Ray	May 20, 1913	Feb. 3, 1921

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Date of Admission</i>
Howard, George	Nov. 1, 1914	Sept. 7, 1922
Howard, Richard F.	Mar. 9, 1911	Sept. 8, 1920
Howe, William Taylor, Jr.	Feb. 11, 1909	Jan. 13, 1919
Howell, John Clark	Apr. 7, 1912	Feb. 7, 1922
Hrom, John	July 30, 1913	Sept. 4, 1919
Hubler, Earl H.	Sept. 5, 1912	Sept. 7, 1920
Hubler, Norman W.	Feb. 26, 1911	Sept. 7, 1920
Hubler, Russell Grant	Sept. 6, 1915	Sept. 6, 1923
Hughes, Charles Victor	July 11, 1907	Sept. 14, 1915
Hughes, Edward Evans	Jan. 25, 1910	Sept. 20, 1917
Hughes, Wayne Edward	May 27, 1911	Feb. 4, 1920
Hunter, John C.	Feb. 7, 1910	Feb. 26, 1919
Husted, Ellwood Carl	Feb. 18, 1912	Sept. 21, 1921
Hutton, Jeremiah	June 22, 1915	Sept. 5, 1923
Hutton, Raymond John	Oct. 23, 1910	Sept. 3, 1919
Hutton, William	Oct. 30, 1911	Sept. 3, 1919
Hyneman, Wilbert T.	Nov. 25, 1912	Feb. 8, 1922
Ickes, Franklin Donald	Feb. 16, 1910	Feb. 4, 1919
Ickes, James Harvey	Sept. 11, 1915	Sept. 6, 1923
Illi, Thomas Raymond	May 18, 1910	Feb. 6, 1918
Ingber, Nathan	July 12, 1911	Sept. 4, 1918
Ingham, Paul W.	May 23, 1911	Nov. 18, 1920
Ingram, Donald Fulton	Feb. 6, 1910	Nov. 22, 1917
Ingram, Elmer W.	May 5, 1912	Nov. 30, 1920
Ingram, Joseph Albert	May 11, 1908	Oct. 25, 1916
Irwin, Gordon	May 27, 1908	Oct. 25, 1916
Irwin, William James	June 11, 1915	Sept. 19, 1923
Iskierski, Peter	July 14, 1913	Feb. 7, 1923
Ispokavice, Anthony	Mar. 23, 1916	Nov. 15, 1922
Ispokavice, Walter	Sept. 27, 1913	Sept. 6, 1922
Issel, Peter Ignatz	Feb. 2, 1913	Feb. 3, 1921
Jablonski, Cheslaw	Apr. 1, 1915	Sept. 12, 1924
Jackson, Kenneth Raymond	Dec. 20, 1914	Feb. 7, 1923
Jacobs, Edward William	July 26, 1909	Feb. 15, 1917
Jacobson, Robert G.	Mar. 29, 1911	Sept. 8, 1920
Jaffe, Barcus	Nov. 17, 1910	Sept. 5, 1917
James, George Thackery	Apr. 9, 1908	Oct. 25, 1916
James, Louis Levin	May 14, 1908	Nov. 14, 1916
Janos, Aluis	Dec. 24, 1908	Feb. 6, 1917
Jeavons, Jack	Oct. 5, 1915	Feb. 6, 1924
Jefferson, Ira, Jr.	Sept. 9, 1909	Sept. 5, 1918
Jenkins, John Robert	Apr. 2, 1912	Feb. 3, 1921
Jenkins, Ralph Edward	Jan. 13, 1914	Feb. 7, 1922
Johnson, Alfred R.	July 6, 1913	Sept. 6, 1922
Johnson, Charles Eynon	July 23, 1914	Sept. 6, 1922
Johnson, Charles J.	Apr. 10, 1910	Feb. 6, 1918
Johnson, Edwin W.	July 16, 1911	Sept. 4, 1919
Johnson, James A.	Sept. 22, 1914	Feb. 6, 1923
Johnson, Karl Verner	Sept. 17, 1911	Feb. 26, 1919
Johnson, Sidney Thomas, Jr.	Apr. 5, 1911	Sept. 17, 1917
Jones, Arthur Roberts	May 11, 1908	Oct. 25, 1916
Jones, Edward	Jan. 19, 1910	Sept. 5, 1918

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Date of Admission</i>
Jones, Edward D.....	Apr. 23, 1909	Feb. 7, 1917
Jones, Felix Joseph.....	Oct. 17, 1910	Nov. 17, 1919
Jones, Frederick.....	Jan. 12, 1909	Sept. 6, 1917
Jones, Hallis Edward.....	Oct. 2, 1912	Sept. 8, 1921
Jones, Harry B.....	Feb. 20, 1909	Feb. 7, 1917
Jones, Howard.....	June 25, 1909	Sept. 4, 1918
Jones, John William.....	Aug. 29, 1915	Sept. 19, 1923
Jones, Lawrence Edward.....	Aug. 14, 1914	Sept. 6, 1923
Jones, Maldwyn.....	Oct. 27, 1912	Sept. 6, 1922
Jones, Oscar Warren.....	Apr. 19, 1912	Sept. 8, 1921
Jones, Thomas Henry.....	Oct. 2, 1913	Sept. 8, 1921
Jones, William Gladstone.....	Oct. 12, 1915	Sept. 11, 1914
KAGEL, SAMUEL.....	June 17, 1913	Feb. 3, 1921
Katen, George Kenneth.....	Mar. 17, 1909	Feb. 7, 1917
Kauffman, Herbert Vernon.....	July 21, 1916	Sept. 12, 1924
Kauffman, Robert Edgar.....	Dec. 9, 1914	Sept. 12, 1924
Kaufman, Franklin Francis.....	Jan. 10, 1914	Sept. 6, 1922
Kavalkovich, Joseph.....	May 25, 1913	Feb. 6, 1923
Keckler, John Rollin.....	Oct. 22, 1913	Sept. 21, 1921
Keckler, William Henry.....	Aug. 17, 1909	Sept. 4, 1918
Kegerreis, John Blair.....	Jan. 6, 1914	Sept. 5, 1923
Keller, John Walter.....	Dec. 26, 1914	June 28, 1924
Keller, William Stewart.....	Mar. 28, 1908	Mar. 9, 1916
Kelley, Clyde Croft.....	Oct. 18, 1907	Sept. 15, 1915
Kelly, Edward Stephen.....	Mar. 13, 1913	Nov. 18, 1920
Kelly, Henry Lawrence.....	Mar. 6, 1915	Feb. 7, 1923
Kelly, Walter James.....	Dec. 7, 1911	Feb. 2, 1921
Kemp, Edward.....	July 30, 1909	Sept. 4, 1918
Kemp, Robert Eugene.....	Apr. 23, 1909	Sept. 5, 1918
Kennedy, Charles.....	Apr. 22, 1913	Feb. 6, 1923
Kennedy, Harrison Coe.....	Jan. 22, 1911	Sept. 22, 1920
Kennedy, James.....	Nov. 17, 1908	Sept. 5, 1918
Kennedy, James William.....	Sept. 5, 1914	Feb. 6, 1923
Kennedy, Paul Edward.....	Apr. 11, 1909	Sept. 6, 1917
Kenney, Thomas Cladell.....	Sept. 20, 1908	Sept. 20, 1917
Keown, John.....	Aug. 9, 1912	Feb. 4, 1920
Kerler, John Julius William.....	Feb. 14, 1907	Sept. 22, 1915
Kern, Harold Thomas.....	Nov. 9, 1915	Nov. 27, 1923
Kern, Irving Franklin.....	Jan. 28, 1913	Nov. 22, 1921
Kerney, Harold.....	Aug. 18, 1914	Sept. 6, 1923
Kerney, Melville William.....	Apr. 10, 1910	Sept. 5, 1918
Kerstetter, Robert Clayton.....	Nov. 29, 1914	Nov. 15, 1922
Kerstetter, William Edward.....	Apr. 25, 1913	Sept. 6, 1922
Kessler, Frederick Woodson.....	July 6, 1913	Oct. 16, 1922
Keys, Charles.....	Oct. 17, 1913	Feb. 8, 1922
Keys, James.....	Sept. 24, 1910	Sept. 4, 1918
Keys, Stephen.....	Nov. 23, 1908	Sept. 4, 1918
Kieffer, Arthur F.....	Jan. 9, 1908	Feb. 7, 1918
Kieme, William Henry.....	May 8, 1913	Feb. 8, 1922
Kiester, Robert Edward Schell.....	Jan. 22, 1907	Nov. 2, 1914
Killich, George Alfred.....	Nov. 16, 1913	Feb. 7, 1922
Kingsmore, John Ernest.....	Nov. 3, 1912	Feb. 2, 1921
Kingsmore, Joseph Lawrence.....	Oct. 17, 1914	Feb. 7, 1923
Kingston, Thomas Charles.....	Sept. 7, 1916	Sept. 10, 1924

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Date of Admission</i>
Kinzey, Norman Francis	Sept. 16, 1909	Feb. 26, 1918
Kirk, Albert Newton	Apr. 9, 1909	Feb. 26, 1919
Kirkpatrick, Walter Edwin	Feb. 8, 1908	Feb. 2, 1916
Kirsh, Raymond Charles	May 22, 1911	Feb. 4, 1919
Kirsh, Victor	July 13, 1910	Feb. 26, 1919
Kistler, Jonathan H.	Dec. 26, 1909	Nov. 19, 1918
Kisselbach, Frank Getz.	May 25, 1909	Feb. 26, 1919
Kisselbach, Jacob B.	Dec. 9, 1910	Feb. 26, 1919
Klein, Frederick	Nov. 18, 1909	Sept. 20, 1917
Kline, Franz	May 23, 1910	Mar. 21, 1919
Klippert, Henry Laessle	Oct. 28, 1908	Feb. 6, 1918
Klose, William	June 21, 1911	Feb. 3, 1921
Klotz, Louis Charles	Aug. 11, 1911	Sept. 3, 1919
Klotz, Robert J.	July 13, 1912	Sept. 7, 1920
Klumpp, Carl Milton	Sept. 20, 1909	Feb. 5, 1918
Klumpp, John Wilbur	Mar. 7, 1908	Feb. 5, 1918
Knapp, George Warren	May 22, 1913	Sept. 7, 1921
Knapp, John Walter	Feb. 8, 1911	Sept. 4, 1919
Knapp, Joseph Edward	July 4, 1914	Feb. 5, 1924
Knaup, William Charles	June 3, 1909	Feb. 7, 1917
Knecht, Harry	July 25, 1911	Feb. 3, 1921
Knock, John William	Jan. 22, 1913	Sept. 6, 1922
Knowles, William Harvey	Sept. 1, 1912	Sept. 8, 1921
Kolar, Joseph	Aug. 14, 1911	Feb. 23, 1921
Konarski, John	May 6, 1908	Feb. 6, 1917
Kramer, Frederick Jacob	Feb. 4, 1909	Feb. 6, 1917
Krause, Louis	Sept. 29, 1909	Oct. 24, 1916
Krohmer, Francis Joseph	Apr. 2, 1908	Feb. 6, 1917
Krupp, Albert Rebert	Sept. 27, 1914	Feb. 6, 1924
Kugler, Robert Allen	Mar. 13, 1911	Feb. 2, 1921
Kurr, Charles William	Nov. 25, 1910	Sept. 7, 1920
Kurtz, David Leroy	Sept. 9, 1910	Feb. 26, 1919
Kurzenberger, Edward Carl	Feb. 16, 1908	Sept. 5, 1917
Kurzenberger, Paul Ernest	Feb. 16, 1908	Sept. 5, 1917
LaFrance, Clarence B.	Mar. 26, 1911	Nov. 17, 1919
Laird, David Hudson	Apr. 11, 1909	Sept. 4, 1918
Laird, Walter T.	Apr. 12, 1914	Feb. 7, 1922
Lalli, Cosimo	Oct. 15, 1914	Sept. 6, 1923
Lambiasi, Joseph Domenic	Apr. 5, 1908	Feb. 2, 1916
Lambinus, Carl Gottlieb	Dec. 2, 1908	Feb. 26, 1918
Lampert, Kenneth E.	Sept. 17, 1912	Feb. 4, 1920
Lance, Blaine William	June 12, 1910	Feb. 5, 1919
Lanciano, Frederick	Aug. 12, 1910	Nov. 17, 1919
Land, Emmeth Matthew	Jan. 2, 1915	Sept. 5, 1923
Land, Harold	Oct. 16, 1912	Feb. 8, 1922
Land, Ralph William	Jan. 6, 1917	Sept. 12, 1924
Landers, Willard	Feb. 12, 1913	Feb. 7, 1923
Lane, Frederick Jackson	Apr. 30, 1913	Feb. 2, 1921
Lanoco, Joseph Louis	Oct. 2, 1910	Sept. 5, 1918
Latella, Dominic	Oct. 23, 1911	Oct. 17, 1921
Latella, Peter	Oct. 11, 1912	Nov. 22, 1921
Lauer, Milton	Oct. 15, 1910	Sept. 4, 1918
Laurito, Joseph	Mar. 1, 1914	Feb. 5, 1924

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Date of Admission</i>
Layman, William L.	Mar. 22, 1910	Nov. 19, 1918
Leaman, Carl.	Mar. 22, 1909	Nov. 22, 1917
Lebowitz, Samuel Gerson.	Oct. 9, 1916	Sept. 11, 1924
Lees, Harold.	Nov. 23, 1907	Oct. 25, 1916
Leh, Robert Eugene.	Aug. 25, 1915	Sept. 6, 1923
Leitz, Edward F.	Mar. 22, 1912	Sept. 9, 1920
Lemke, Leighton Ira.	Dec. 24, 1911	Sept. 7, 1921
Lemmon, Edward B.	Aug. 3, 1909	Sept. 4, 1918
Lennox, Joseph Hershey.	Feb. 27, 1916	Feb. 6, 1918
LeVan, Jack Andrew Decker.	Aug. 7, 1916	Sept. 10, 1924
LeVan, Paul Elmer Decker.	Aug. 7, 1916	Sept. 10, 1924
Levay, Thomas Francis Naulty.	June 16, 1910	Nov. 19, 1918
Levy, Louis.	May 3, 1908	Feb. 6, 1918
Levy, Martin.	May 12, 1907	Feb. 6, 1917
Levy, Michael.	Apr. 21, 1911	Nov. 19, 1918
Lewis, George Wilson.	Aug. 21, 1912	Feb. 2, 1921
Lewis, George Woodman.	June 2, 1914	Feb. 8, 1922
Lewis, James S.	Apr. 21, 1911	Sept. 7, 1920
Liebig, Charles Anthony.	June 27, 1912	Nov. 18, 1920
Liebig, Earl Russell.	Sept. 5, 1914	Nov. 15, 1922
Linton, James.	Dec. 13, 1907	Sept. 14, 1915
Lisi, Alfredo.	Aug. 26, 1910	Sept. 4, 1918
Litka, Albert Leroy.	Oct. 31, 1915	Sept. 9, 1924
Lloyd, Harry Aylesworth.	Feb. 7, 1909	Feb. 6, 1918
Lloyd, Robert B.	June 24, 1912	Sept. 8, 1920
Logan, Francis Joseph.	Jan. 7, 1908	Nov. 14, 1916
London, Floyd Vergil.	Aug. 27, 1908	Oct. 26, 1916
Longo, Dominic.	Sept. 24, 1907	Nov. 15, 1915
Longo, Frederick.	Sept. 19, 1910	Sept. 3, 1919
Longo, James.	Dec. 30, 1908	Feb. 6, 1917
Lord, Albert Ellsworth.	May 9, 1910	Jan. 13, 1919
Lotwick, George W.	July 24, 1910	Feb. 26, 1918
Lotwick, Thomas Holman.	Apr. 22, 1908	Oct. 25, 1916
Love, Walter J. C.	Jan. 3, 1913	Nov. 18, 1920
Lovett, Frederick P.	May 23, 1911	Sept. 22, 1920
Lowe, Francis Joseph.	Mar. 19, 1910	Nov. 22, 1917
Lowe, George Theodore.	Feb. 7, 1913	Sept. 22, 1920
Lowe, Max Albert.	Apr. 13, 1908	Oct. 24, 1916
Lucas, Clyde A.	Apr. 4, 1913	Feb. 3, 1921
Lucas, Michael.	Sept. 17, 1910	Feb. 24, 1920
Luder, Arnold Andrew.	Sept. 25, 1908	Oct. 24, 1916
Lugan, Harry Christ.	Nov. 25, 1911	Sept. 4, 1919
Lugar, Robert Roland.	Dec. 21, 1913	Nov. 15, 1922
Lyford, Walter William.	Apr. 19, 1914	Feb. 8, 1922
Lynch, Thomas.	Oct. 30, 1909	Sept. 6, 1917
McANALLY, JAMES RALPH.	Jan. 6, 1915	Sept. 5, 1923
McBrearty, Charles.	Nov. 29, 1906	Sept. 22, 1915
McBride, Charles Astley.	Feb. 3, 1915	Feb. 21, 1923
McCabe, Joseph R.	Dec. 27, 1907	Feb. 7, 1917
McCaferty, Robert H.	Dec. 29, 1914	Oct. 1, 1924
McCaig, Robert William.	Aug. 4, 1915	Sept. 6, 1923
McCarrin, John.	Oct. 23, 1911	Sept. 4, 1919
McCartney, Reed Lee.	Sept. 25, 1912	Sept. 8, 1921

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Date of Admission</i>
McCausland, William H.	Mar. 7, 1912	Sept. 23, 1919
McClelland, Arthur Edwin.....	Aug. 5, 1910	Feb. 26, 1918
McClelland, Edgar Hugh.....	Aug. 21, 1910	Sept. 4, 1918
McClelland, Walter Rowen.....	Dec. 11, 1913	Sept. 21, 1921
McClure, Raymond	Feb. 25, 1910	Feb. 5, 1918
McCormick, James Sargent.....	Feb. 4, 1913	Sept. 21, 1921
McCracken, Raymond	June 28, 1914	Feb. 21, 1924
McCracken, Robert Douglass.....	Apr. 26, 1912	Sept. 21, 1921
McCreedy, Rodgers James.....	July 11, 1908	Feb. 6, 1917
McCue, Thomas	Apr. 28, 1909	Feb. 6, 1917
McCulloch, Malcolm	Oct. 15, 1910	Sept. 4, 1919
McCullough, John	June 16, 1915	Feb. 5, 1924
McCutcheon, Robert Gray.....	Apr. 28, 1914	Sept. 6, 1922
McDaniels, Rowland A.....	Dec. 10, 1907	Sept. 20, 1917
McFadden, George	Dec. 25, 1911	Sept. 7, 1921
McFeeters, William Henry.....	Mar. 27, 1910	Sept. 5, 1918
McGarvey, James P.	Aug. 18, 1911	Sept. 3, 1919
McGettigan, Walter Joseph.....	Apr. 10, 1907	Nov. 4, 1914
McGinley, Joseph J.....	Apr. 3, 1915	Feb. 21, 1923
McGonigal, Howard Ross.....	Sept. 17, 1913	Sept. 5, 1923
McGowan, William Ernest.....	Dec. 7, 1907	Oct. 25, 1916
McGraw, Edward Ramage.....	Dec. 25, 1910	Feb. 4, 1919
McHose, Robert Edwin.....	June 17, 1911	Nov. 18, 1920
McIllwain, Edward	Aug. 28, 1911	Feb. 26, 1919
McKelvey, Norman	May 11, 1916	Sept. 9, 1924
McKeon, Harry	Aug. 13, 1914	Sept. 7, 1922
McKinley, John Robert.....	Apr. 22, 1913	Sept. 6, 1922
McKinney, Charles A.	Feb. 20, 1911	Nov. 30, 1920
McLaughlin, Edward James.....	July 31, 1914	Sept. 6, 1922
McLaughlin, Francis Joseph.....	Jan. 8, 1908	Sept. 5, 1917
McLaughlin, Joseph	Feb. 21, 1912	Oct. 13, 1921
McLaughlin, William	Feb. 13, 1915	Sept. 5, 1923
McMenamin, Joseph	Feb. 12, 1908	Feb. 6, 1917
McMenamin, Leon	Feb. 5, 1913	Nov. 18, 1920
McMullen, Edward	Sept. 16, 1910	Sept. 7, 1920
McMullen, John Armstrong.....	Jan. 16, 1912	Sept. 7, 1920
McMullin, Thomas	Dec. 13, 1915	Feb. 5, 1924
Mabrey, Harry	Feb. 7, 1909	Feb. 6, 1917
Mabrey, Martin	Feb. 4, 1912	Sept. 4, 1919
Mabry, Oscar Daniel Lee.....	Jan. 20, 1911	Sept. 3, 1919
MacCauley, William John.....	Aug. 4, 1915	Nov. 27, 1923
Machemer, Claude James.....	Apr. 13, 1916	Sept. 9, 1924
Macowsky, Frank Theodore.....	Mar. 1, 1910	Nov. 22, 1917
Maes, Oscar John.....	Aug. 11, 1911	Feb. 5, 1919
Magargal, Elmer Burns.....	June 19, 1909	Sept. 5, 1917
Maisch, John Frederick.....	Sept. 23, 1909	Sept. 20, 1917
Makowaki, Edward	Apr. 24, 1915	Sept. 5, 1923
Malia, Martin	Dec. 23, 1911	Feb. 3, 1921
Maloney, Ralph Sylvester.....	Sept. 8, 1908	Oct. 25, 1916
Malony, Russell Sylvester.....	Jan. 29, 1910	Nov. 19, 1918
Malsbury, H. Russell.....	Nov. 17, 1907	Feb. 3, 1916
Mannal, Gilbert H. V. M.	Sept. 10, 1910	Sept. 4, 1918
Manning, George Lawrence.....	May 25, 1911	Feb. 4, 1919
Marchina, George Michael.....	Sept. 4, 1914	Sept. 5, 1923

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Date of Admission</i>
Marinelli, Carlo Antonio.....	Nov. 26, 1911	Sept. 8, 1921
Markel, Carl Ernest.....	Jan. 27, 1912	Feb. 3, 1921
Markley, Gordon Herbert.....	May 2, 1914	Feb. 8, 1922
Maron, David.....	Jan. 23, 1912	Sept. 4, 1919
Maron, Hyman.....	June 20, 1909	Sept. 6, 1917
Martin, Edward.....	June 5, 1915	Feb. 6, 1924
Martin, Ernest J.....	Nov. 9, 1914	Jan. 12, 1923
Maser, Joseph Victor.....	Apr. 21, 1913	Feb. 3, 1921
Mason, John.....	Jan. 6, 1912	Sept. 4, 1919
Mason, Walter Lloyd.....	Jan. 6, 1912	Sept. 4, 1919
Mather, Edward Herbert.....	Apr. 11, 1910	Feb. 5, 1918
Mattern, William Frederick.....	Aug. 15, 1913	Feb. 7, 1922
Mathews, John.....	Nov. 4, 1913	Sept. 6, 1922
Matthews, Samuel Alexander.....	Jan. 28, 1911	Feb. 4, 1919
Maurer, Ralph Emerson.....	Jan. 23, 1909	Nov. 19, 1918
Maurer, Robert Lawrence.....	July 6, 1910	Nov. 19, 1918
Maurer, Walter Harvey.....	Oct. 14, 1913	Sept. 21, 1921
Maves, George William.....	Oct. 26, 1907	Sept. 14, 1915
Maybin, Lawrence Barrett.....	Aug. 22, 1914	Sept. 7, 1922
Mayer, P. Monroe V.....	June 25, 1910	Feb. 26, 1918
Mazzocchi, Charobinno.....	Aug. 12, 1911	Feb. 3, 1921
Mazzocchi, Dominick.....	Nov. 16, 1913	Nov. 15, 1922
Meakin, Eric Edwin.....	Nov. 29, 1913	Feb. 7, 1922
Meekins, James Holt.....	Feb. 25, 1910	Sept. 3, 1919
Megary, William Harris.....	Feb. 29, 1908	Nov. 14, 1916
Meikeljohn, Albert William.....	Jan. 28, 1912	Sept. 7, 1920
Meiskey, Charles Woodrow.....	July 29, 1912	Sept. 8, 1920
Melik, Eugene Frederick.....	July 3, 1915	Sept. 6, 1923
Mendenhall, Jess.....	Apr. 17, 1912	Nov. 17, 1919
Mennig, Wendell Genter.....	Aug. 25, 1903	Sept. 20, 1917
Merkle, Richard Daniel.....	Feb. 10, 1914	Nov. 15, 1922
Merrell, Norman Eugene.....	Mar. 23, 1914	Feb. 7, 1922
Merrick, Walton Brinton.....	Oct. 1, 1924	Sept. 9, 1924
Meyer, Albert.....	Feb. 22, 1913	Sept. 6, 1922
Michael, George Franklin.....	Dec. 1, 1907	Sept. 22, 1915
Michaels, William Talmage.....	May 11, 1913	Feb. 3, 1921
Mickaluskie, Vincent.....	Aug. 24, 1908	Feb. 7, 1917
Miesen, Frank.....	Feb. 28, 1911	Feb. 4, 1919
Mignoga, Lidio.....	May 11, 1914	Sept. 19, 1923
Miller, Carl A.....	Sept. 5, 1914	Sept. 7, 1922
Miller, Donald K.....	Oct. 16, 1912	Sept. 21, 1921
Miller, Edward Clyde.....	Jan. 29, 1910	Sept. 20, 1917
Miller, Eugene Riland.....	May 31, 1912	Feb. 7, 1922
Müller, Frederick Andrew.....	Aug. 19, 1913	Nov. 17, 1919
Miller, Frederick Frank.....	Mar. 18, 1911	Feb. 3, 1920
Miller, Henry Wonderly.....	Dec. 28, 1916	Sept. 12, 1924
Miller, Howard Brierly.....	Jan. 17, 1911	Sept. 5, 1918
Miller, Jacob John.....	Aug. 23, 1910	Sept. 5, 1918
Miller, John Alexander.....	Oct. 24, 1914	Sept. 9, 1924
Miller, Paul Shertzer.....	Jan. 4, 1912	Sept. 8, 1921
Miller, Robert Edward.....	May 8, 1911	Feb. 5, 1919
Miller, William Frederick.....	Nov. 21, 1907	Sept. 22, 1915
Mills, Howard Samuel.....	Mar. 18, 1913	Sept. 6, 1922
Mills, John William.....	June 14, 1911	Feb. 3, 1921

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Date of Admission</i>
Mills, Robert Ande.....	July 29, 1915	Sept. 11, 1924
Milner, Leo	Jan. 10, 1916	Feb. 7, 1922
Minecci, Giuseppe	Jan. 4, 1911	Nov. 17, 1919
Minieri, Francesco	Sept. 9, 1911	Feb. 26, 1919
Minnigh, Harvey Albert.....	Jan. 8, 1907	Sept. 14, 1915
Minter, Lloyd Craig.....	May 22, 1914	Feb. 8, 1922
Mirakian, Bedros	Mar. 30, 1914	Oct. 13, 1922
Mitchell, Charles Clayton.....	Jan. 27, 1916	Feb. 5, 1924
Moffett, Robert Junior.....	Apr. 13, 1909	Nov. 22, 1917
Moleski, Vincent	July 19, 1907	Sept. 15, 1915
Montgomery, Charles Swayne.....	July 17, 1907	Sept. 8, 1911
Montgomery, James	July 30, 1908	Sept. 5, 1917
Mood, George Henry	Aug. 29, 1908	Feb. 5, 1918
Mood, James Freeland.....	Sept. 16, 1910	Sept. 4, 1918
Moon, William Sidney.....	Sept. 16, 1915	Sept. 9, 1924
Moore, Albert	May 1, 1912	Sept. 8, 1921
Moore, Alfred L.	Dec. 2, 1910	Sept. 23, 1919
Moore, Arthur Alexis.....	Nov. 9, 1907	Oct. 25, 1916
Moore, Edwin Stevenson.....	Nov. 18, 1909	Sept. 4, 1918
Moore, Paul	Feb. 19, 1914	Feb. 5, 1924
Moore, Raymond Robert.....	July 8, 1912	Sept. 22, 1920
Moore, Tener Stuart.....	Jan. 16, 1911	Sept. 5, 1918
Moore, William Robert.....	July 29, 1916	Sept. 10, 1924
Moran, Charles Francis.....	June 9, 1912	Sept. 4, 1915
Morgan, Calvin Richard.....	Jan. 21, 1917	Oct. 1, 1924
Morgan, Donald	Dec. 8, 1911	Sept. 4, 1919
Morris, James A.	Aug. 30, 1911	Feb. 3, 1920
Morris, John E.	Aug. 16, 1912	Feb. 3, 1920
Morris, Melvin Franklin.....	Dec. 23, 1913	Sept. 21, 1921
Morris, Roger Dimorier Cole.....	May 15, 1916	Sept. 9, 1924
Morris, Wilbur Scatchard.....	May 31, 1907	Feb. 2, 1915
Morris, William M.	Feb. 14, 1912	Sept. 4, 1919
Morrison, Edward Aves.....	Sept. 9, 1908	Sept. 15, 1915
Morrison, Robert L.....	Aug. 11, 1915	Sept. 6, 1923
Morrison, Walter Lewis.....	Oct. 19, 1917	July 11, 1919
Morriss, David Hudson.....	Mar. 7, 1915	Nov. 27, 1923
Morrow, Charles A.	Apr. 19, 1911	Sept. 8, 1920
Moscarello, Salvatore Alfred.....	Feb. 24, 1912	Feb. 7, 1922
Moscariello, Alfred	Dec. 30, 1913	Sept. 5, 1923
Moscovitz, Isaac	June 3, 1908	Feb. 26, 1918
Mosier, Charles Elbert.....	Mar. 28, 1912	Sept. 8, 1921
Mosier, William Place.....	July 13, 1914	Feb. 6, 1924
Moss, George Washington.....	Sept. 12, 1911	Feb. 5, 1919
Moss, Herman Bernard	Feb. 16, 1915	Feb. 7, 1923
Muccelli, Robert William.....	Dec. 5, 1912	Sept. 7, 1921
Mullaly, Thomas	Oct. 22, 1907	Sept. 14, 1915
Muller, George Washington.....	Aug. 26, 1907	Sept. 14, 1915
Munch, Allen Howard.....	Apr. 8, 1910	July 1, 1919
Mundy, Elmer	Dec. 13, 1908	Sept. 4, 1918
Murdock, David John.....	Sept. 20, 1916	Sept. 11, 1924
Murray, James Joseph.....	Nov. 10, 1909	Sept. 5, 1917
Murray, Lawrence	May 26, 1907	Mar. 4, 1915
Murray, Winfield Downey.....	Dec. 23, 1914	Feb. 6, 1924
Myers, Clyde Jacob.....	Oct. 25, 1913	Sept. 21, 1921
Myers, Fred. H.....	Mar. 19, 1910	Sept. 5, 1918

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Date of Admission</i>
NACKMAN, ARTHUR A.....	May 14, 1911	Sept. 4, 1919
Nagel, Herbert	Mar. 3, 1915	Mar. 11, 1924
Nagel, Walter	Mar. 3, 1915	Feb. 5, 1924
Nagle, Emil.....	May 8, 1909	Feb. 5, 1918
Napoliello, Olimpio.....	Apr. 3, 1914	Sept. 6, 1922
Nappert, John Alvin.....	Oct. 17, 1910	Feb. 4, 1919
Neely, Elwood William.....	Aug. 31, 1915	Sept. 19, 1923
Neely, John	Oct. 3, 1913	Feb. 7, 1923
Neibert, Alois Anton.....	Nov. 16, 1909	Sept. 5, 1918
Neibert, Joseph	Sept. 5, 1912	Feb. 4, 1920
Nixdorf, George Earl.....	Mar. 8, 1909	Feb. 7, 1917
Noble, Frederick Richard.....	Mar. 28, 1913	Sept. 6, 1922
Noble, John Burcher.....	Jan. 30, 1912	Jan. 23, 1922
Noepfel, Henry	Nov. 11, 1906	Feb. 4, 1913
Norris, Michael Joseph.....	Sept. 8, 1911	Feb. 4, 1920
Norris, William	Aug. 5, 1911	Feb. 5, 1919
Notz, Frederick Frank.....	July 29, 1909	Nov. 19, 1918
Notz, Woodrow W.	Mar. 19, 1912	Sept. 23, 1919
Novotny, Andrew	Oct. 24, 1909	Feb. 6, 1918
Null, Frederick Louis.....	Sept. 2, 1912	Feb. 8, 1922
Nulton, Fred. George.....	Mar. 3, 1913	Nov. 18, 1920
Oates, John	Dec. 31, 1915	Feb. 6, 1924
O'BOYLE, ROBERT HENRY.....	Mar. 28, 1910	Sept. 5, 1918
O'Donnell, John.....	Jan. 30, 1909	Feb. 6, 1917
Olmstead, Louis C.	Jan. 5, 1910	Jan. 2, 1920
Orwig, Edgar Merritt.....	Dec. 15, 1911	Sept. 8, 1921
Ostrom, Carl Eric.....	May 29, 1912	Sept. 7, 1920
Ostrom, Gustav Adolf.....	Mar. 3, 1915	Feb. 7, 1923
Ostrom, Kurre W.	Aug. 27, 1913	Sept. 7, 1920
Otto, Harry William.....	Jan. 16, 1909	Sept. 5, 1918
Ottone, Paul	Feb. 1, 1912	Sept. 8, 1921
PADGET, ANDREW WILLIAM.....	Jan. 29, 1913	Jan. 22, 1923
Painter, Luther.....	Oct. 22, 1911	Sept. 3, 1919
Paladino, Vincent.....	Jan. 1, 1910	Feb. 5, 1918
Palladino, Emilio	Oct. 29, 1915	Sept. 12, 1924
Pancoast, Robert Earl.....	Apr. 29, 1907	Feb. 2, 1915
Parker, James Sefton.....	Aug. 31, 1914	Feb. 7, 1923
Partridge, George	Nov. 6, 1912	Sept. 8, 1920
Partridge, Herman	Dec. 8, 1915	Feb. 5, 1924
Partridge, William	June 26, 1909	Feb. 4, 1919
Pastore, Alphonso	Mar. 10, 1909	Feb. 6, 1918
Paton, Henry Wells Sibley.....	Jan. 1, 1915	Sept. 12, 1924
Patsch, Frank John.....	Dec. 26, 1907	Sept. 5, 1917
Patterson, James Lehman.....	Mar. 9, 1908	Feb. 2, 1916
Patterson, Robert Kelso.....	Aug. 19, 1910	Jan. 2, 1919
Patton, Albert J.	Mar. 22, 1911	Feb. 5, 1919
Patton, Norwood Samuel.....	Aug. 3, 1915	Sept. 12, 1921
Payne, Francis Ray.....	Sept. 9, 1907	Sept. 15, 1915
Peake, Franklin Powell.....	Nov. 13, 1914	Sept. 9, 1924
Peake, Robert D.	Nov. 2, 1910	Sept. 8, 1920
Pealer, Charles W. W.	Mar. 24, 1910	Sept. 4, 1918
Pealer, Russell Robert.....	Feb. 14, 1907	Sept. 15, 1915
Pearce, Albert C. V.....	Sept. 11, 1907	Nov. 26, 1915

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Date of Admission</i>
Pedicone, John.....	Dec. 14, 1912	Sept. 7, 1922
Peirson, George Edward.....	Dec. 17, 1915	Feb. 6, 1924
Peppler, Alvin Theodore.....	Nov. 23, 1909	Feb. 4, 1919
Peppler, Otto Lewis.....	Sept. 25, 1907	Feb. 7, 1917
Perotti, Alfonso.....	Jan. 1, 1907	Feb. 2, 1916
Peterson, Henry Walter.....	Jan. 23, 1911	July 11, 1919
Peters, George Washington.....	July 4, 1915	Sept. 11, 1924
Pfizenmayer, Paul.....	Oct. 27, 1911	Oct. 12, 1921
Pfizenmayer, Walter.....	Feb. 23, 1914	Feb. 7, 1922
Pfrommer, Herman J.	July 16, 1910	Oct. 24, 1916
Phillips, Chester Wilson.....	Oct. 23, 1913	Sept. 21, 1921
Phillips, Edward.....	Feb. 19, 1912	Nov. 18, 1920
Phipps, John L.	Feb. 14, 1907	Sept. 5, 1914
Pickering, Norman.....	Aug. 28, 1916	Sept. 11, 1924
Pierce, Raymond P.....	Dec. 2, 1914	Nov. 15, 1922
Pigott, Charles H.	Aug. 2, 1912	Sept. 7, 1920
Pinebird, George.....	Sept. 10, 1911	Feb. 24, 1920
Pipp, Harold Plummer.....	Jan. 15, 1914	Sept. 6, 1922
Pitts, Edward Aiken.....	Mar. 25, 1914	Sept. 6, 1922
Polin, Simne Leonard.....	Dec. 21, 1914	Feb. 5, 1923
Polk, Charles A.	Apr. 12, 1910	Feb. 5, 1919
Polk, George William.....	Apr. 12, 1910	Feb. 5, 1919
Pollock, Lawrence.....	Jan. 22, 1912	Feb. 3, 1921
Pollock, William James.....	May 24, 1916	Sept. 11, 1924
Poole, Charles Wayne.....	Dec. 31, 1915	Feb. 5, 1924
Poppei, Maurice William..	Apr. 2, 1912	Nov. 22, 1921
Powers, Homer Charles.....	Aug. 29, 1915	Sept. 19, 1923
Powers, James Sidney.....	Apr. 21, 1911	Feb. 2, 1921
Powers, Ralph Franklin.....	May 1, 1913	Feb. 2, 1921
Prentzel, David Armstrong.....	Jan. 15, 1915	Sept. 10, 1924
Price, Charles, William.....	Mar. 13, 1907	Feb. 10, 1916
Price, John Warren.....	Apr. 22, 1916	Feb. 21, 1924
Price, Mahlon Jay.....	Apr. 4, 1916	Feb. 6, 1924
Price, William.....	Nov. 18, 1907	Feb. 2, 1916
Prinz, George Frederick E.....	Jan. 8, 1915	Sept. 10, 1921
Probert, Charles William.....	Jan. 17, 1912	Sept. 23, 1919
Prosser, David John.....	Aug. 23, 1908	Mar. 19, 1918
Prosser, William Henry.....	May 4, 1910	Sept. 3, 1919
Pruyne, Willard P.....	Dec. 18, 1907	Sept. 22, 1915
Pryjowski, Edward.....	Apr. 19, 1914	Feb. 7, 1923
Pyott, James T.	May 6, 1907	Sept. 15, 1915
QUINN, LEONARD EDWARD.....	May 23, 1914	Nov. 15, 1922
Quirk, Francis Joseph.....	Aug. 26, 1909	Feb. 26, 1918
Quirk, George James.....	Jan. 22, 1908	Nov. 14, 1916
Ramsay, Edwin Wallace.....	Mar. 28, 1910	Sept. 4, 1918
Ramsay, William Edward.....	Nov. 13, 1909	Sept. 4, 1918
Ramsey, Matthew Stevenenson.....	Nov. 26, 1907	Feb. 2, 1916
Rapp, Edward George.....	Nov. 22, 1915	Feb. 5, 1924
Raub, George Christian.....	Feb. 5, 1910	Sept. 20, 1917
Rauh, John L.	May 1, 1914	Sept. 7, 1920
Raupp, Norman Russell.....	Feb. 14, 1914	Feb. 8, 1922
Raymond, John Hughes.....	Feb. 4, 1908	Sept. 20, 1917

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Date of Admission</i>
Read, William Earl.....	Mar. 7, 1910	Feb. 6, 1918
Reckard, Allen George.....	Dec. 6, 1909	Sept. 5, 1918
Rees, Albert J.....	Mar. 11, 1911	Feb. 3, 1920
Rees, Robert.....	May 8, 1912	Nov. 17, 1919
Reese, Harold.....	Apr. 19, 1912	Nov. 17, 1919
Reese, John Frederick.....	Jan. 6, 1914	Sept. 6, 1922
Rehrig, Lester Byron.....	May 11, 1904	Nov. 22, 1917
Reidenback, Henry August.....	Sept. 25, 1908	Sept. 5, 1917
Reidy, John Thomas.....	Dec. 18, 1911	Nov. 22, 1921
Reifsnyder, Robert Benner.....	July 23, 1914	Sept. 6, 1923
Reilly, Edward.....	June 9, 1908	Feb. 6, 1917
Reilly, Harold Floyd.....	Apr. 29, 1914	Feb. 7, 1922
Reilly, John Calvin.....	Apr. 3, 1910	Sept. 4, 1918
Reilly, John Thomas.....	Feb. 2, 1911	Sept. 5, 1918
Reinecker, Cornelius Dale.....	May 4, 1910	Feb. 4, 1920
Reinecker, Walter M.....	Jan. 31, 1912	Feb. 4, 1920
Reinheimer, Edward Clair.....	Apr. 21, 1915	Apr. 23, 1923
Rex, Merrill R.....	Dec. 19, 1911	Sept. 7, 1920
Rhiel, Lyman Joseph.....	May 10, 1913	Feb. 3, 1921
Ricardo, George Bonnin.....	Dec. 9, 1909	Sept. 5, 1918
Rice, Charles Sample.....	Jan. 16, 1909	Nov. 14, 1916
Rice, Clair L.....	Dec. 21, 1909	Feb. 6, 1918
Richards, Frank Meer.....	Oct. 22, 1915	Nov. 27, 1923
Rickenbach, Bertolet.....	Sept. 28, 1912	Feb. 7, 1922
Rickenbach, Franklin.....	Oct. 26, 1916	Sept. 11, 1924
Rickenbach, Jesse.....	Mar. 30, 1915	Sept. 11, 1924
Rigg, George Hamilton.....	Feb. 19, 1912	Nov. 18, 1920
Righter, Samuel Penrose.....	Mar. 13, 1907	Sept. 3, 1914
Riley, Russell Davidson.....	Apr. 14, 1908	Feb. 7, 1917
Rinehart David Amer.....	Dec. 25, 1913	Nov. 22, 1921
Ritter, William Ernest.....	Oct. 31, 1907	Feb. 3, 1916
Roan, Elmer Ellsworth.....	Oct. 15, 1912	Sept. 7, 1921
Robbins, George William.....	Feb. 10, 1913	Nov. 18, 1920
Roberts, Howard Sperry.....	Feb. 23, 1909	Sept. 5, 1918
Roberts, Kenneth C.....	Oct. 17, 1908	Oct. 25, 1916
Robertson, Malcolm Henry.....	Apr. 5, 1912	Sept. 7, 1920
Robinson, Edward Joseph.....	Feb. 16, 1911	Sept. 5, 1918
Robinson, Harry Eugene.....	Feb. 3, 1910	Feb. 26, 1918
Robinson, Howard Raymond.....	Jan. 28, 1909	Feb. 7, 1917
Robison, Charles Ruel.....	Apr. 7, 1913	Feb. 6, 1923
Rodda, Henry William.....	Aug. 8, 1908	Feb. 7, 1917
Rodgers, Hugh MacLaren.....	Feb. 2, 1914	Feb. 1, 1924
Rogan, Robert.....	Aug. 21, 1914	Sept. 5, 1923
Rohrer, John Elwood.....	Feb. 27, 1910	Nov. 22, 1917
Rohrer, Richard R.....	May 25, 1912	Nov. 17, 1919
Romig, Henry Lloyd.....	Dec. 26, 1915	Sept. 9, 1924
Ross, Francis Henry.....	Apr. 18, 1916	Sept. 6, 1922
Ross, John Bernal.....	Apr. 13, 1911	Sept. 22, 1920
Ross, Richard Woods.....	Aug. 10, 1908	Feb. 26, 1918
Ross, William Huber.....	July 11, 1908	Nov. 15, 1915
Rosseau, Leon Rex.....	Dec. 4, 1906	Nov. 5, 1914
Rostron, George Sanderson.....	July 20, 1909	Sept. 4, 1918
Roupp, Norman L.....	Nov. 16, 1907	Feb. 3, 1916
Rowan, Louis.....	Jan. 12, 1912	Feb. 2, 1921

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Date of Admission</i>
Rubin, Ralph	Aug. 15, 1912	Sept. 4, 1918
Ruffaner, Cloyd Edgar.....	Oct. 7, 1914	Sept. 5, 1923
Rush, Albert Charles.....	Sept. 24, 1909	Mar. 14, 1918
Rush, James M.	Aug. 12, 1910	Feb. 19, 1920
Rush, Nathan Thomas.....	Apr. 16, 1914	Feb. 8, 1922
Ruspanini, William	May 10, 1908	Feb. 20, 1917
Ruth, Wilfred Rich.....	May 12, 1908	Feb. 6, 1917
SACK, GEORGE HENRY.....	Aug. 31, 1910	Sept. 4, 1918
Saddington, Robert Ridpath.....	May 2, 1908	Oct. 24, 1916
Saldan, Alexander.....	Nov. 18, 1915	Nov. 15, 1922
Salter, John George.....	Aug. 23, 1908	Oct. 25, 1916
Salvato, Mario	Apr. 22, 1914	Feb. 6, 1923
Santroni, Angelo	May 16, 1915	Sept. 12, 1924
Santroni, Joseph	Dec. 15, 1916	Sept. 12, 1924
Sasse, Charles Edward.....	Sept. 28, 1907	Feb. 7, 1917
Saul, Eugene R.	Apr. 8, 1912	Feb. 4, 1920
Saxton, Edward Alfred.....	Feb. 29, 1916	Feb. 6, 1924
Saylor, Robert Nathan.....	May 19, 1907	Feb. 20, 1917
Sbaraglia, Joseph	Mar. 6, 1913	Sept. 7, 1921
Scalbritto, Salvatore	Aug. 27, 1912	Sept. 7, 1921
Schaefer, Robert	May 7, 1915	Sept. 11, 1924
Schaffer, Alfred Watson.....	Aug. 28, 1910	Feb. 4, 1919
Schaffer, Arthur Frederick.....	Dec. 10, 1910	Sept. 4, 1919
Schaffer, John J.	June 23, 1914	Sept. 7, 1922
Schaffhauser, John Rudolph.....	Feb. 17, 1914	Feb. 7, 1922
Schall, Chester David.....	June 23, 1911	Feb. 4, 1919
Schanz, Francis L.	Nov. 17, 1915	Sept. 10, 1924
Schatzle, Frank	Apr. 30, 1912	Nov. 18, 1920
Schatzle, William Lewis.....	May 16, 1914	Sept. 5, 1923
Scheib, William R.	Jan. 2, 1913	Sept. 8, 1920
Scheirer, Robert R.	Nov. 14, 1911	Feb. 4, 1920
Schiavo, Luigi	Feb. 5, 1907	Feb. 2, 1915
Schick, Charles Adolph.....	Mar. 7, 1910	July 11, 1919
Schill, Herman John H.	Dec. 21, 1970	Sept. 6, 1917
Schissler, William	Apr. 17, 1907	Oct. 24, 1916
Schmidheiser, Charles John.....	Feb. 24, 1912	Nov. 18, 1920
Schmidt, William	Feb. 17, 1913	Feb. 6, 1923
Schneider, Benjamin Joseph.....	Sept. 15, 1911	Sept. 8, 1921
Schneider, Elmer J.	Nov. 9, 1914	Dec. 5, 1922
Schneider, Raymond Paul.....	Jan. 12, 1917	Sept. 12, 1924
Schoenly, Malcolm William.....	Nov. 4, 1913	Sept. 21, 1921
Schofield, Edward B.	Aug. 3, 1908	Feb. 7, 1917
Schuck, Charles Frederick.....	Oct. 21, 1912	Sept. 7, 1920
Schuck, John Jacob.....	June 9, 1911	Feb. 4, 1919
Schuebel, William B.	Apr. 28, 1908	Oct. 24, 1916
Schultz, Henry Lester.....	Mar. 22, 1910	Sept. 4, 1918
Schwinn, William A.	Jan. 2, 1917	Oct. 1, 1924
Schwoerer, Ambrose John.....	Apr. 15, 1912	Sept. 8, 1921
Scott, Benjamin	May 30, 1910	Feb. 4, 1919
Scott, Fred. Lee.....	Apr. 16, 1910	Nov. 19, 1918
Scott, John Eston.....	Mar. 11, 1913	Nov. 17, 1922
Scott, Joseph, Jr.....	Dec. 6, 1909	Sept. 5, 1918
Scott, Lorenzo Wilson.....	Nov. 14, 1907	Feb. 2, 1916
Scott, Wilfred Charles.....	Sept. 17, 1912	Feb. 8, 1922

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Date of Admission</i>
Scoville, Kenneth	Nov. 17, 1911	Sept. 23, 1919
Seaborne, Frederick	July 7, 1915	Sept. 6, 1923
Sedmak, Peter	Mar. 3, 1912	Nov. 18, 1920
Seely, Donald Eugene.....	Aug. 3, 1914	Sept. 7, 1922
Seese, Irvin William.....	Oct. 5, 1914	Sept. 7, 1922
Seese, Thayer Boyd.....	July 1, 1912	Sept. 7, 1920
Seiders, Harry	Feb. 20, 1913	Feb. 2, 1921
Seldon, Winfred J.	Apr. 1, 1910	Sept. 23, 1919
Sellers, Stanley	Dec. 17, 1908	Sept. 20, 1917
Seuffert, George C.	Sept. 4, 1910	Sept. 3, 1919
Shaffer, Francis Randolph.....	Aug. 26, 1911	Feb. 3, 1920
Shaffer, John Glenn McConnell.....	Feb. 5, 1908	Sept. 5, 1917
Shanabrook, Elvin Rhoads.....	Oct. 3, 1909	Feb. 4, 1919
Shannon, Edson Joseph.....	July 22, 1915	Sept. 6, 1923
Sharkey, Joseph	Mar. 18, 1915	Sept. 6, 1922
Sharkey, William Leo.....	Mar. 28, 1912	Sept. 22, 1920
Sharman, Edward R.	Aug. 30, 1913	Sept. 8, 1921
Shaub, Forrest Raymond.....	Aug. 20, 1916	Sept. 11, 1924
Shaw, Robert	Aug. 7, 1911	Sept. 3, 1919
Sheetz, Leonard William.....	Feb. 11, 1909	Sept. 5, 1917
Sheetz, Paul Edward.....	Apr. 12, 1914	Feb. 7, 1922
Sheldrake, Henry Wallace.....	Jan. 3, 1911	Sept. 5, 1918
Sheridan, Robert	Jan. 13, 1911	Sept. 5, 1918
Sheridan, William James.....	Mar. 30, 1909	Feb. 6, 1917
Sherry, Howard W.	May 5, 1910	Sept. 4, 1919
Sherwood, Edwin L.	July 13, 1912	Sept. 8, 1920
Sherwood, Randolph M.	Dec. 29, 1910	Sept. 8, 1920
Sheako, Anthony	Oct. 14, 1911	Sept. 7, 1921
Shimp, William Andrew.....	Feb. 22, 1915	Feb. 5, 1924
Shiner, John Clarence.....	Apr. 13, 1915	Nov. 27, 1923
Shortlidge, Allen Stone.....	Sept. 4, 1909	Sept. 6, 1917
Shortlidge, Edwin George.....	Aug. 31, 1911	Feb. 5, 1919
Shoucair, Albert	Oct. 11, 1909	Feb. 26, 1919
Shoucair, William	Oct. 2, 1912	Sept. 22, 1920
Showstul, James Paul.....	Mar. 13, 1909	Feb. 17, 1917
Shuey, Peter Thomas.....	May 1, 1911	Feb. 5, 1919
Shuey, William Henry.....	Nov. 28, 1912	Sept. 8, 1920
Shultz, Howard R. W.....	July 26, 1915	Sept. 6, 1923
Sickels, Robert	June 27, 1914	Feb. 6, 1923
Siddons, Lawrence Edward.....	Jan. 12, 1912	Sept. 21, 1921
Siegel, Reginald Wayne.....	June 7, 1914	Feb. 5, 1924
Siegle, Christian Gottfried.....	Jan. 26, 1909	Feb. 6, 1917
Siegle, George G.	Dec. 17, 1911	Sept. 4, 1919
Sillman, Karl Eckerman.....	July 16, 1911	Feb. 4, 1919
Simes, Robert J.	Dec. 19, 1911	Sept. 4, 1919
Simmonds, Evan George.....	Mar. 4, 1909	Sept. 6, 1917
Simmons, Peter A.	Feb. 20, 1911	Sept. 3, 1919
Simpkins, Harry W.	Jan. 11, 1914	Sept. 7, 1922
Simpson, Charles A.	Sept. 12, 1914	Sept. 7, 1922
Simpson, John Joseph.....	Oct. 13, 1909	Sept. 5, 1917
Singles, Frank Palmer.....	Dec. 2, 1915	Oct. 1, 1924
Sipple, John Alexander.....	Aug. 28, 1911	Feb. 5, 1919
Slotnikoff, Abraham Solomon.....	Jan. 5, 1916	Sept. 5, 1923
Slowey, Martin J.....	Sept. 9, 1909	Sept. 5, 1919

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Date of Admission</i>
Smith, Charles Stephens.....	Feb. 3, 1908	Feb. 3, 1916
Smith, Erwin Henry.....	Sept. 2, 1908	Oct. 24, 1916
Smith, Francis Russell.....	Aug. 25, 1908	Sept. 5, 1917
Smith, Frank Singiser.....	Nov. 9, 1908	Sept. 6, 1917
Smith, Franklin Pitcher.....	Nov. 11, 1910	Sept. 4, 1918
Smith, Gerald.....	July 4, 1912	Feb. 4, 1920
Smith, Harry Ephraim.....	May 25, 1914	Sept. 5, 1923
Smith, Howard Clinton.....	Feb. 1, 1916	Feb. 6, 1924
Smith, Howard S.....	May 20, 1912	Sept. 7, 1921
Smith, Joseph John.....	Oct. 11, 1911	Feb. 4, 1919
Smith, Lawrence A.....	Sept. 27, 1913	Sept. 7, 1921
Smith, Nathan.....	Nov. 2, 1914	Sept. 5, 1923
Smith, Robert Totten.....	Jan. 10, 1913	Sept. 22, 1920
Snodgrass, George Thomas.....	Dec. 12, 1914	Feb. 5, 1924
Snyder, Herbert Frederick.....	Oct. 9, 1916	Sept. 12, 1924
Soherr, Ludwig.....	Feb. 1, 1914	Sept. 6, 1923
Solomon, William Edward.....	Sept. 8, 1914	Sept. 19, 1923
Somers, Charles Alfred.....	Aug. 27, 1909	Sept. 4, 1918
Somers, Joseph I.....	Nov. 22, 1913	Sept. 21, 1921
Sommers, Donald Shroeder.....	Nov. 27, 1909	Sept. 6, 1917
Sooy, Richard Raymond.....	Mar. 22, 1914	Feb. 7, 1922
Spahr, Edwin George.....	Nov. 5, 1912	Feb. 3, 1921
Spahr, John Carl.....	May 6, 1909	Sept. 4, 1918
Spatzer, Robert Earl.....	Mar. 28, 1915	Sept. 5, 1921
Spaulding, Ernest L.....	Jan. 10, 1912	Sept. 4, 1919
Spaulding, Laverne.....	Oct. 28, 1908	Feb. 6, 1918
Specht, John Francis.....	Jan. 9, 1916	Feb. 5, 1924
Spence, James K.....	Apr. 6, 1914	Sept. 6, 1922
Spencer, Ernest Erle.....	Feb. 12, 1910	Sept. 5, 1918
Spencer, Leslie Sylvan.....	Dec. 5, 1914	Feb. 5, 1924
Spengler, Carl Julius.....	June 26, 1907	Feb. 9, 1915
Spiegel, Morris.....	Apr. 7, 1917	Sept. 9, 1924
Spinelli, Mattia Armando.....	Mar. 8, 1916	Feb. 21, 1924
Spinelli, Pasquale Angelo.....	Dec. 11, 1913	Sept. 6, 1923
Splane, Richard Wentz.....	Dec. 15, 1913	Sept. 21, 1921
Spotts, George Robin.....	May 1, 1915	Sept. 6, 1923
Spotts, James Frederick.....	Mar. 15, 1910	Nov. 20, 1917
Spotts, Lewis Henry.....	Mar. 26, 1908	Oct. 24, 1916
Springer, Earl Daniel.....	Feb. 25, 1909	Sept. 20, 1917
Stanshine, Harry.....	June 19, 1911	Sept. 5, 1917
Stanshine, Louis.....	Nov. 21, 1907	Sept. 14, 1915
Staupp, Floyd A.....	Aug. 21, 1914	Sept. 7, 1922
Steele, Aubrey J.....	Aug. 8, 1913	Sept. 7, 1922
Steele, Robert E.....	Oct. 10, 1909	Sept. 4, 1919
Steele, Thomas O. Nock.....	July 15, 1914	Sept. 6, 1922
Steiner, George Albert.....	May 1, 1912	Sept. 22, 1920
Steiner, Joseph Ellwood.....	Dec. 30, 1915	Feb. 5, 1924
Steiner, Paul Wesley.....	Feb. 22, 1907	Oct. 24, 1916
Stella, Giordano.....	July 24, 1911	Feb. 4, 1920
Stem, Earl Douglas.....	May 2, 1914	Sept. 6, 1922
Stem, Harry.....	Apr. 18, 1912	Feb. 2, 1921
Sterling, Harry Ellsworth.....	June 19, 1912	Feb. 2, 1921
Sterling, Sarjant DeForest.....	Mar. 9, 1913	Sept. 7, 1922
Sterne, John Lynn.....	Sept. 26, 1913	Sept. 5, 1923

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Date of Admission</i>
Stetler, Irvin Leroy.....	May 10, 1909	Sept. 6, 1917
Stetler, Stanley Roosevelt.....	Mar. 2, 1907	Sept. 22, 1915
Stevens, Raymond A.	Dec. 28, 1907	Sept. 22, 1915
Stewart, John MacKinlay.....	Jan. 3, 1908	Feb. 2, 1916
Stewart, Lloyd	Apr. 18, 1913	Sept. 21, 1921
Stites, Frank Robert.....	Feb. 6, 1914	Nov. 15, 1922
Stock, Robert J. W.	Oct. 6, 1908	Sept. 6, 1917
Stoeck, George W.	Mar. 23, 1912	Sept. 23, 1919
Stoeck, Harvey Edward.....	Dec. 31, 1913	Sept. 21, 1921
Stone, Marvin Lloyd.....	July. 3, 1916	Sept. 10, 1924
Stoner, Benjamin T.	Oct. 19, 1911	Sept. 3, 1919
Stoner, Russell Donald.....	Dec. 6, 1912	Sept. 22, 1920
Storm, Perry Norton.....	Apr. 23, 1909	Sept. 6, 1917
Stricker, John Harvey Gehring.....	July 20, 1913	Sept. 21, 1921
Strickland, Lloyd A.....	Aug. 20, 1907	Feb. 3, 1916
Strittmatter, Albert Alfred.....	Jan. 5, 1913	Sept. 22, 1920
Strittmatter, Frank C.	June 16, 1914	Sept. 15, 1922
Strittmatter, James Northwood.....	Mar. 2, 1912	Sept. 22, 1920
Strittmatter, Raymond	Mar. 5, 1916	Feb. 21, 1924
Strittmatter, William	May 13, 1911	Feb. 3, 1920
Stumm, Frank E.	Nov. 27, 1915	Nov. 15, 1922
Stutzman, Robert F.	July 4, 1909	Feb. 4, 1919
Summers, Howard Albert.....	Aug. 10, 1907	Oct. 24, 1916
Swavelly, Francis Russell.....	Oct. 4, 1914	Nov. 15, 1922
Swavelly, Randall Paul.....	Mar. 23, 1916	Sept. 11, 1924
Sweeney, James F.....	Mar. 23, 1916	Feb. 21, 1924
Swem, Raymond Thomas.....	Dec. 12, 1915	Feb. 5, 1924
Swirsding, John Daniel.....	July 15, 1911	Mar. 16, 1920
Switt, Isadore	Mar. 7, 1910	Nov. 22, 1917
Symington, John H.	Jan. 27, 1907	Sept. 14, 1915
TAKACH, JOSEPH CHARLES.....	Apr. 3, 1909	Feb. 6, 1917
Tallon, Alvin Day.....	June 10, 1910	Feb. 4, 1919
Tallon, James Arthur.....	Apr. 27, 1909	Feb. 4, 1919
Tanner, Earl Richard.....	Oct. 18, 1913	Sept. 8, 1921
Tate, John Clarence.....	Mar. 16, 1915	Sept. 5, 1923
Taylor, Joseph John.....	June 25, 1913	Feb. 8, 1922
Tempest, Edward J.	Aug. 7, 1910	Sept. 4, 1918
Tennant, Kenneth Spencer.....	Nov. 14, 1914	Nov. 21, 1922
Tennant, Robert Matthew.....	Aug. 11, 1913	Sept. 21, 1921
Terlingo, Gerard	Sept. 5, 1912	Mar. 14, 1922
Teti, Alfredo Corrado.....	Feb. 9, 1909	Feb. 7, 1917
Tetlow, Charles Jobs.....	May 8, 1910	Sept. 3, 1919
Thiele, Theodore Victor.....	July 2, 1907	Feb. 6, 1917
Thomas, Francis Neavitt.....	Aug. 15, 1910	Feb. 5, 1919
Thomas, Herbert Alton.....	Jan. 7, 1911	Feb. 5, 1919
Thomas, John Daniel.....	Aug. 27, 1915	Sept. 12, 1924
Thomas, Joseph James.....	Sept. 20, 1909	Feb. 5, 1919
Thomas, Robert Ralph.....	Mar. 6, 1915	Feb. 6, 1924
Thompson, Edward	Nov. 7, 1915	Sept. 12, 1924
Thompson, Ralph Howard.....	Aug. 13, 1908	Oct. 25, 1916
Thompson, Thornton.....	Dec. 8, 1916	Sept. 12, 1924
Thorne, Percy Byers.....	Oct. 17, 1909	Sept. 5, 1917

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Date of Admission</i>
Thornton, Harold William.....	June 8, 1912	Feb. 8, 1922
Throne, Edward Glatfelter.....	June 4, 1909	Nov. 22, 1917
Tinkleman, Bernard	Sept. 26, 1913	Sept. 21, 1921
Tittermary, Robert Clark.....	Dec. 11, 1907	Sept. 20, 1917
Todisco, John	Oct. 8, 1913	Sept. 19, 1921
Tomlin, Harry	Oct. 23, 1908	Oct. 25, 1916
Tomlinson, Raymond Earl.....	Aug. 3, 1908	Sept. 5, 1917
Tourer, Henry S.....	Apr. 30, 1912	Nov. 18, 1920
Townsend, Laysbon Williams.....	Feb. 11, 1909	Feb. 7, 1917
Traub, William Arthur.....	Dec. 19, 1915	Feb. 6, 1924
Trend, John William.....	Feb. 27, 1912	Feb. 4, 1920
Turner, Edward Arthur.....	Nov. 4, 1912	Sept. 22, 1920
Turner, John Henry.....	Mar. 27, 1911	Sept. 22, 1920
Tuttle, William Norris.....	Sept. 15, 1912	Sept. 7, 1920
Twining, Elmer Ellsworth.....	Jan. 1, 1911	Sept. 5, 1918
Tyson, Earl	Feb. 7, 1916	Sept. 9, 1924
UELHORN, HARRY GEORGE.....	Feb. 7, 1914	Sept. 6, 1923
Ulshafer, Charles William.....	June 4, 1907	Feb. 3, 1916
Underkoffler, Clifford	June 15, 1915	Sept. 6, 1923
VANDEGRIFT, ARTHUR	July 19, 1912	Feb. 4, 1920
Vandevere, Joseph Leo.....	Oct. 16, 1907	Sept. 15, 1915
Vang, Karl E.	June 25, 1911	Feb. 3, 1920
Van Horn, David A.	Apr. 26, 1911	Feb. 19, 1920
Van Horn, John Edward.....	Dec. 23, 1908	Nov. 14, 1916
Van Kirk, Chester.....	July 23, 1912	Sept. 22, 1920
Vare, Charles Kolb.....	Aug. 7, 1910	Sept. 3, 1919
Varello, Joseph Thomas.....	Mar. 12, 1910	Feb. 4, 1919
Varner, Leroy Edward.....	Feb. 14, 1911	Nov. 19, 1918
Veletta, Edward	Mar. 7, 1909	Nov. 22, 1917
Veltman, Carl Thomas.....	Mar. 3, 1915	Nov. 27, 1921
Vinekur, Samuel	June 12, 1909	Sept. 14, 1915
Vitale, Philip.....	Dec. 21, 1913	Feb. 8, 1922
Vizzo, Toney	Dec. 23, 1914	Sept. 5, 1923
Vogel, Harle Louis.....	July 7, 1916	Sept. 10, 1924
Vogel, Joseph	Feb. 19, 1915	Sept. 6, 1923
WADSWORTH, LAUREN RUTH.....	Apr. 28, 1909	Sept. 5, 1918
Wagner, Charles Edward.....	Nov. 25, 1915	Feb. 5, 1924
Wales, Walter	Mar. 31, 1911	Nov. 19, 1918
Walker, Elwood Siehl.....	July 4, 1910	Nov. 17, 1919
Walker, John Bowman.....	Dec. 2, 1910	Sept. 8, 1920
Walker, Raymond Patrick.....	Oct. 1, 1912	Feb. 2, 1921
Walters, Edmund T.....	May 6, 1911	Sept. 8, 1920
Walters, Kenneth Lloyd.....	July 15, 1907	Sept. 15, 1915
Walton, Howard Todd.....	May 13, 1916	Sept. 10, 1924
Walton, Stephen Anthony.....	Mar. 26, 1913	Feb. 7, 1922
Walton, William Edgar.....	June 12, 1914	Feb. 8, 1922
Ward, John Fredrick.....	Aug. 28, 1908	Oct. 24, 1916
Watts, John Douglas.....	Sept. 24, 1907	Sept. 6, 1917
Weakley, Glen Martin.....	Mar. 8, 1911	Feb. 2, 1921
Weaver, Earl J.....	Feb. 20, 1911	Nov. 30, 1920
Weaver, John Harry.....	Jan. 13, 1909	Sept. 6, 1917

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Date of Admission</i>
Weaverling, Chester	May 21, 1907	Feb. 7, 1917
Weaverling, William Lester	Sept. 20, 1914	Sept. 5, 1923
Webb, James Pearson	Jan. 5, 1908	Nov. 15, 1915
Webb, Richard William	May 24, 1909	Feb. 7, 1917
Weber, Edwin Melchior	Apr. 10, 1910	Sept. 3, 1919
Weber, John Milton	May 10, 1912	Sept. 8, 1921
Wedekemper, Charles	Dec. 29, 1914	Feb. 21, 1923
Wedekemper, William Rodman	Oct. 21, 1916	Feb. 7, 1923
Weidman, Harry Townley	May 21, 1910	Feb. 3, 1920
Weightman, Robert Gillian	Dec. 11, 1906	Sept. 22, 1915
Weinburg, Arthur	Nov. 17, 1911	Nov. 17, 1919
Weindel, Frank Michael	May 15, 1916	Sept. 12, 1924
Weinhardt, Albert W.	Apr. 15, 1912	Sept. 8, 1920
Weinstein, Keeve	Oct. 28, 1912	Feb. 2, 1921
Weinstein, Max	May 1, 1909	Feb. 20, 1917
Weinstein, Sayries	Jan. 28, 1914	Feb. 7, 1922
Weitz, William John	Oct. 4, 1911	Sept. 8, 1921
Wending, Leonard Wilson	Nov. 10, 1916	Sept. 11, 1924
Wert, Harry Richard	Aug. 10, 1914	Feb. 21, 1923
Wess, Raymond John	Nov. 5, 1914	Nov. 15, 1922
Wessock, Alfred William	Jan. 2, 1908	Sept. 5, 1917
Whalen, Matthew	Aug. 17, 1913	Feb. 7, 1922
White, Roy John	May 31, 1915	Sept. 6, 1923
White, Samuel	Oct. 25, 1910	Sept. 4, 1918
Whiteoak, Warren E.	Nov. 14, 1913	Sept. 5, 1923
Whitlock, William Harris	Apr. 5, 1908	Oct. 24, 1916
Whittam, George Columbine	Nov. 21, 1914	Sept. 6, 1923
Whittick, John Robert	Sept. 5, 1914	Sept. 7, 1922
Whittley, William Digman	Mar. 6, 1909	Feb. 6, 1917
Wiesaler, Gerald Charles	May 11, 1912	Feb. 2, 1921
Wiesaler, Lester Braun	Apr. 18, 1914	Feb. 8, 1922
Williams, Daniel Brainard	Sept. 20, 1911	Sept. 7, 1921
Williams, Donald	Feb. 22, 1910	Feb. 6, 1918
Williams, Edward	Aug. 17, 1907	Feb. 7, 1917
Williams, Merlyn	Nov. 27, 1913	Sept. 5, 1923
Williams, Paul Eckert	May 26, 1909	Feb. 26, 1919
Williams, Richard Edwin	Nov. 8, 1912	Nov. 18, 1920
Williams, Richard James	Dec. 12, 1910	Feb. 26, 1919
Williams, Robert Leroy	July 3, 1914	Feb. 8, 1922
Williams, Walter Kenneth	Nov. 15, 1909	Sept. 5, 1917
Williams, William J.	July 19, 1910	Feb. 26, 1919
Williamson, Harold Roy	Oct. 7, 1914	Feb. 7, 1923
Wilson, Charles Felton	July 7, 1912	Feb. 3, 1921
Wilson, Delbert J.	Sept. 3, 1912	Feb. 4, 1920
Wilson, Edward Woodrow	Jan. 13, 1913	Sept. 6, 1922
Wilson, Homer Frederick	June 3, 1908	Feb. 6, 1918
Wilson, William Edward	Oct. 29, 1915	Feb. 5, 1924
Winning, Ward Watson	May 5, 1914	Feb. 8, 1922
Wise, Walter Webster	Sept. 29, 1907	Feb. 3, 1916
Wiseman, Dempster H.	May 22, 1907	Sept. 14, 1915
Wolfinger, Augustus	Oct. 14, 1910	Sept. 5, 1918
Wood, James Ritchie	Jan. 3, 1915	Sept. 6, 1923
Woodland, Howard Nelson	Feb. 26, 1912	Sept. 23, 1919
Woods, James Ellsworth	Oct. 16, 1913	Sept. 6, 1922
Woods, Paul Edward	Dec. 30, 1911	Sept. 23, 1919

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Date of Admission</i>
Worman, Willard H.....	Mar. 23, 1916	Feb. 6, 1924
Wright, Douglas	Aug. 23, 1912	Feb. 7, 1922
Wright, Mellor.....	July 13, 1907	Sept. 14, 1915
Wurst Edward H.....	Dec. 14, 1911	Sept. 8, 1920
Wurth, Charles	Apr. 30, 1908	Oct. 24, 1916
Wynkop, Max Edwin.....	Aug. 4, 1912	Feb. 7, 1922
YEAGER, GILBERT D.....	Oct. 31, 1907	Oct. 25, 1916
Yeager, Richard D.	Oct. 5, 1910	Sept. 4, 1918
Yemm, George	Jan. 16, 1913	Sept. 8, 1921
Yocum, Clifford Allen.....	Mar. 23, 1911	Nov. 19, 1918
Yocum, Harold W.	Sept. 2, 1910	Sept. 4, 1919
Yost, Walter Franklin.....	Feb. 24, 1915	Sept. 10, 1924
Young, Albert Frederick.....	Feb. 9, 1913	Sept. 6, 1922
Young, George Richard.....	July 8, 1915	Sept. 6, 1923
Young, Henry Alexander.....	Apr. 8, 1914	Sept. 6, 1922
Young, Jack Hunter.....	Aug. 30, 19 5	Sept. 11, 1924
Young, John Benjamin.....	July 4, 1914	Sept. 18, 1922
Young, Joseph H. C.....	Nov. 25, 1910	Sept. 7, 1920
Younen, Philip Wilson.....	Mar. 19, 1908	Feb. 10, 1916
Yrigoyen, Charles	Feb. 21, 1911	Sept. 5, 1918
Zimmerman, Chester Levi.....	Mar. 27, 1916	Sept. 11, 1924
Zimmerman, Ernest	July 2, 1916	Feb. 4, 1925
Zinn, Carl Frederick.....	Sept. 6, 1913	Feb. 7, 1923
Zinn, Earl Robert.....	Feb. 6, 1915	Feb. 7, 1923
Zinn, William R.	Dec. 9, 1911	Feb. 3, 1920
Zoerner, Arthur Armin.....	Sept. 30, 1911	Feb. 25, 1919
Zoerner, Carl.....	Jan. 9, 1915	Nov. 17, 1922
Zeller, Walter Gustave.....	Jan. 18, 1913	Sept. 7, 1921
Zondler, Walter Herman.....	Oct. 8, 1913	Feb. 8, 1922
Zucca, Joseph	Mar. 17, 1909	Feb. 26, 1918
Zurlich Willard McLean.....	Nov. 19, 1913	Feb. 8, 1922